The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898. NO. 34

PATHETIC ENTRIES

of a Soldier That Alger Might Think Over in His Political Army Appointments.

A Cleveland soldier starved to death in the trenches before Santiago. This is the construction placed on the death of Private John Prouty, of the 8th U. S. infantry. Prouty died on July 29 in a hospital in Santiago. His sister, Mrs. Jennie Staffled, has received a letter from a comrade of her brother and the Bible and diary of the dead soldier. These entries were made in the diary:

"July 21—I am so hungry.

July 22—These half rations are not enough. I cannot stand such fare.

July 23—I had a slice of bacon and some potatoes to-day and I feel better.

July 24—I am so hungry I think I shall have to eat my pocketbook.

July 25—Oh, if I only had food.

July 26—Give me something to eat for God's sake!

July 27, two days before Prouty died, the last entry was made. It was this—I must have something to eat. I feel as if I was starving to death. I am so sick."

Prouty had been in the regular army two years and was 23 years old.

The Czar Urges Peace Upon the World.

By order of Emperor Nicholas, his Foreign Minister, on 24 ult., handed to the diplomats at St. Petersburg a note demanding that maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The Czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armaments.

The note says:

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people's benefit—a real durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the conscience of civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy.

"It is the better guarantee to peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice."

The ending of the note reads:

"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem."

This suggestion of the Czar to settle all disputes among nations without resort to war, is highly commendable.

War Not Ended—Sagasta Says Hostilities May Be Resumed.

Madrid, Aug. 29: "Spain is still at war with the United States," says Premier Sagasta, in the course of an interview, in which he explains why the government intends to repress the discussion of war topics in the cortes.

Continuing, the premier significantly says: "Diplomatic negotiations are now being carried on, and a debate on these subjects might be provocative of undesirable complications. It must not be said that peace is signed, and discussion is now allowable. Peace is not signed. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace.

"These negotiations may be brought to a successful issue; but it might happen that hostilities will be recommenced.

"That is why I think the cortes will only be able to discuss strictly necessary questions; that is, to make itself acquainted with the situation of the interests now at stake, which are so important for the nation; but not to engage in debate which would assume such proportions as to infringe upon the discretion which the gravity of the circumstances requires of the cortes."

Republican State League Convention.

On account of the Republican State League Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 7 to 9 inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets on September 5, 6, and 7, from all ticket stations in Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, at rate of a single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, twenty-five cents.) These tickets will be valid for return passage until Sept. 16, 1898, inclusive.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DIED IN WILLIAMSPORT.

Death of Clevan Dinges of Typhoid Fever on Tuesday Morning.

We were pained to hear of the death of Clevan Dinges, which occurred at 4 a. m., Tuesday, at his home in Williamsport, after an illness of nigh two weeks of typhoid fever. While on a business trip to Buffalo, he contracted the fever. He improved up to last Friday, and at that time the chances for his recovery seemed particularly bright. On Friday he suffered a relapse.

The deceased was a son of Jacob Dinges, who died in this place some fifteen years ago. His widowed mother and sister Annie still occupy the family homestead here. A brother, Simon P., resided with Clevan in Williamsport. Another brother, Harry W., resides a short distance east of town. One brother William, died several years ago while in his third year in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Clevan Dinges, was a model young man, of correct habits, ardent in all church work and a Christian. He was a self-made man, and his first business ventures were in this place, beginning at 18 years with a small confectionery which, in a few years, grew into a general store that drew a fine trade.

Retiring from the mercantile business he entered the employ of one of strongest insurance firms in the country and by his efficiency was promoted to a general agent.

Four years ago, the deceased was nominated as the Prohibition candidate for congress in the Lycoming district. He was the State treasurer of the Prohibition party, and one of the leading Prohibition politicians in Pennsylvania. When he ran for Congress he largest number of votes that was ever given a Prohibition candidate for that office.

He was married to a daughter of druggist Frank. P. Green, of Bellefonte, who survives her husband. A little daughter and the only child, died before reaching the age of one year. On the 16 of this month the deceased would have reached the age of 37 years.

The deceased carried about $20,000 life insurance.

Interment will be made in the cemetery at Bellefonte.

Funeral at Bellefonte this morning, at 10:15, from the residence of F. P. Green.

Sham Battle—Boy Buried Alive.

At Troy, N. Y., a number of boys, under 10 years, organized an American and Spanish army, with toy guns, and had a sham battle, and drove off the Spaniards, John Owens, aged 8, was left dead on the field, as agreed upon. The conquering army decided it would be the proper thing to bury their dead foe, and to this young Owens did not object. A hole was dug in the sand and the "dead Spaniard" was carried with great solemnity to the open grave and lowered down in the grave, and covered up in spite of his cries.

When Owens did not return in the evening his parents began a search. Late at night some of the companions of Owens were located, and when questioned, they said: "Oh, we left him up in the brick yard," but did not say they had buried him.

Next morning one of the boys admitted it, and upon digging in the sand, about 9 o'clock they uncovered his body. The boys state they believed Owens would not be harmed and dig his way out again.

Renomination for Arnold.

It is announced that the Republican Congressional conference of the Twenty-eighth district, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Forest and Clarion, will be held in DuBois the first week in September. The three candidates for the nomination are A. Wayne Cook, who has the support of Forest; Delois Dolliver, with the support of Elk, and W. G. Arnold, who has the conferees of Clarion, Clearfield and Centre. Arnold's renomination on the first ballot being thus practically assured, there is a probability that neither of the other aspirants will allow their names to go before the conference.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Thrilling Scene in the Field Hospital at Guasimas.

There is one incident of the day which shines out in my memory above all others now as I lie in a New York hospital writing. It occurred at the field hospital. About a dozen of us were lying there. A continual chorus of moans rose through the tree-branches overhead. The surgeons, with hands and bared arms dripping, and clothes literally saturated, with blood, were straining every nerve to prepare the wounded for the journey down to Sibony. Behind me lay Captain McClintock with his lower leg-bones literally ground to powder. He bore his pain as gallantly as he had led his men, and that is saying much. I think Major Brodie was also there. It was a doleful group. Amputation and death stared its members in their gloomy faces.

Suddenly a voice started softly,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

Other voices took it up:

"Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride——"

The quivering, quavering chorus, punctuated by groans, and made spasmodic by pain, trembled up from that little group of wounded Americans in the midst of the Cuban solitude—the pluckiest, most heartfelt song that human beings ever sang.

There was one voice that did not keep up with the others. It was so weak that I did not hear it until all the rest had finished with the line,

"Let Freedom ring."

Then halting, struggling, faint, it repeated slowly,

"Land—of—the—Pilgrims'—pride,
Let Freedom ——"

The last word was a woeful cry. One more son had died as died the fathers. —From "A Wounded Correspondent's Recollections of Guasimas," by Edward Marshall, in the September Scribner's.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27th to 31st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about September 1, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 2d, great central valleys 3d to 5th, eastern states 6th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 1, great central valleys 3d, eastern states 5th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 4, great central valleys 6th, eastern states 8th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. September 12 will average below in northern and about normal in southern latitudes.

The second disturbance of September will reach the Pacific coast about 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9 to 11, eastern states 12.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about September 7, great central valleys 9th eastern states 14th.

Temperature of September will average below normal in middle latitude east of Rockies, from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., and Kansas City to Washington, D. C. All around the section mentioned temperature of the month will average above.

In southern and eastern Texas, Arkansas, South Missouri and in the vicinity of the lower Mississippi river rainfall will be from about normal to above, and in all other sections below.

A cool wave will occur in northern latitudes about September 10, and in a few localities, where frosts usually occur early, light but unimportant frosts will occur.

Another cool wave will pass over the northern states about September 22 accompanied by light frosts. Killing frosts are not expected in September, and late corn will probably have ample time to mature.

Most severe storms are expected not far from 4th and 26th, and will be of great force in southern latitudes.

Generally September 1898 will be a moderate month as to the weather, and on the whole favorable to crops. No great extremes in the weather are expected and the month may safely be set down in advance as favorable to all interests.

Must Flee From the Fevers

Sickness is on the increase in Porto Rico. Typhoid and malaria, brought on by the rains and tropical climate, have commenced to claim victims among the American soldiers at an alarming rate. Orders were cabled to General Miles to send all troops that can possibly be spared to the United States at once.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DEADLY TOADSTOOLS.

Deadly Toadstool Feasts.—Two Families Meet Death.

As the result of a feast on poisonous toadstools Mrs. Emma Benson and Mrs. Lizzie Briner, of Antis township, Blair county, are dead, and three others may die. Mrs. Benson and Wm. Killinger on Wednesday gathered what they supposed were mushrooms, in the forest near Bellwood. At noon the toadstools, for such they were, were eaten. When Mr. Briner came home from work in the evening he found his wife suffering terribly with pains in the stomach. A physician was summoned, but the woman died early Thursday morning.

The fatal meal was shared by Wm. Killinger, Mrs. Lizzie Briner and the two children of the latter, May and William. All were made terribly ill, and Killinger and the two children are still in a precarious condition.

Another case is that of Mrs. Rev. George Jefferes and child of Philadelphia, dying in Shippensburg Sunday last, from the effects of eating toadstools. Rev. Mr. Jefferes, who is a minister of the Lutheran church and of middle age, was spending his vacation in Shippensburg with his wife's father.

Friday he and his wife and children while on a walk in the country found what they thought were mushrooms. They gathered a number and ate them. Instead of mushrooms they were toadstools. Some time after the three persons became very sick.

Mrs. Jefferes and her daughter, 8 years old, died Sunday morning, and Rev. Jefferes is in a very critical condition.

Omaha Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special eight-day personally-conducted tour to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on October 1, allowing four full days at the Exposition. Round-trip tickets, including transportation and Pullman berth in each direction, meals in dining car going and returning, hotel accommodations and meals at Omaha, admissions to the Fair, and carriage drive and hotel accommodations at Chicago, will be sold at rate of $100 from New York; $96 from Philadelphia; $65 from Washington and Baltimore; $91 from Williamsport and Harrisburg; $80 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

The party will be accompanied by a tourist agent and chaperon, and will travel in special Pullman sleeping cars.

For the benefit of those who may desire to remain longer in Omaha, tickets will be made good to return on regular trains until November 15, inclusive. Such tickets include only railway transportation returning, with reduction of $15 from above rates from all points.

For further information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. sept1-2t

Completing Arrangements.

The committee for the grange exhibition are in their busiest time of the year arranging for their 25th annual picnic. This is to be the silver jubilee, and strenuous efforts will be made to have this years picnic exceed that of any former year in exhibits and entertainments. The exhibits will be larger than ever. The grounds will be put in shape and beginning next week the tents and buildings will be put up and ready for the opening on Saturday.

Public Sale of Young Cattle.

Next Wednesday, 7th, Dauberman & Kreamer will offer at public sale at the Old Fort hotel, 65 head of young cattle, with a few heifers, ranging in weight from 450 to 800 lbs. Among the lot will be 5 stock bulls, weighing from 400 to 900 lbs. This will be an excellent opportunity for purchasing stock for beef and feeders. These cattle will be sold to the highest bidder. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Repairing the Damage.

The Grangers have had a gang of carpenters at work setting up the part of the large cattle shed blown down by last Wednesday's storm. The building was somewhat broken and wrecked, but it will be in shape for the exhibition week after next. The men were taken off the hall, but work will again be resumed in a few days.

Festival.

A festival will be held at Spring Mills, Friday and Saturday evenings, Sept. 23 and 24, for the benefit of the M. E. church. Everybody is invited to attend. Cold plates, good people, and a hot time.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Game and Fish Law.

Wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock, Oct. 15 to Dec. 15; woodcock may also be killed during July.

Deer, during the month of November.

Hare and rabbit from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.

Squirrel, October 15 to Dec. 15.

Rail and reed birds, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.

Wild fowl and web footed fowl, Sept. 1 to May 1.

Plover, July 1 to Jan. 1.

English, Chinese, and Mongolian pheasants, protected until June 4, 1902.

It is misdemeanor for any person or transportation company to ship beyond the limits of this state at any time, any protected animals.

It is unlawful to kill or trap any deer, elk, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail or woodcoock, for purpose of sale. The sale of same is also unlawful.

It is also unlawful for anyone to kill in one day more than ten ruffed grouse or pheasant; more than fifteen quail or Virginia partridge; more than ten woodcock, or more than two wild turkeys, or to kill in one season, more than two deer.

Fish may be taken between the following periods:

Black bass, May 30 to January 1. Bass must not be taken less than six inches in length.

Speckled trout, April 15 to July 15. Trout must not be taken less than five inches in length.

Lake trout, January 1 to September 30.

Pike or pickerel, June 1 to January 1.

Susquehanna salmon, yellow bass or walleyed pike, May 30 to Jan. 1.

Gunning and fishing is prohibited in this state on Sunday.

Improvements.

Merchant G. O. Benner is working on the foundation for his new dwelling on the southern end of the boro line. He wants it up and completed before winter.

Dr. G. W. Hosterman purchased a lot of ground from J. D. Murray on the opposite side of the street from the Presbyterian church. This fall yet he will begin the erection of a residence to be occupied by himself, and as soon as finished will vacate his present home down street. He will build a home with all modern improvements.

The new creamery building out at the station is being slowly pushed along. The foundation is up, and the material on the ground for the building.

Clem Luse has masons at work on the foundation for his new house. He will want it up before winter.

Amend the Law.

A decision of the Supreme Court rendered the other day in a case from York county, is of considerable importance. The court held that a ballot marked in the circle at the top of one ticket, with another cross placed opposite one of the names of another ticket even if one name for the same office be erased under the marked circle, is void as to all the names appearing on the ticket and cannot be counted. Under this decision it becomes clear that the ballot law should be changed, so as to require the voter to mark the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

Sudden Death.

Miss Mary Musser died very suddenly last Sunday morning at the home of her father, David Musser, at Penn Hall. She was aged about 46 years, and her death was attributed to an affection of the heart, although she had been enjoying comparatively good health previous to her death. Funeral occurred on Wednesday morning, interment being made in Heckman's cemetery.

Plan of Mustering Out.

Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt the policy of mustering out the naval militia in bodies, instead of individually as heretofore. Mr. Allen believes that the militiamen will be better pleased to go to their homes in bodies where they may be met by their people and greeted publicly.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Frederick Brighton and Maggie Davis, both of Philipsburg.

Curtis R. Snook and Carrie M. Keen, both of Mingoville.

Zenas E. Hoover, of Julian, and Almeda Hoover, of Fleming.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The nights are pleasant, but afternoons are warm.

The typhoid fever cases at Millheim have all recovered.

Curtis DeHass, an aged resident of Howard, died Monday afternoon.

Sale of young cattle by Kreamer & Dauberman, at Old Fort, Sept. 7.

Bellefonte's new Creamery is now in operation. It is a stock concern.

Gotlieb Strohmeyer has about fifty bushels peaches on his quarter acre lot.

The Kansas wheat yield is a bushel for every man, woman and child in the United States.

T. W. Hosterman of Coburn, advertises letters of administration on estate of L. W. Hosterman.

Four Centre county men, out of Co. B, are on the sick list, namly, Garis, Hazel, Noll and Brown.

The steel trust has a capital of a fifth of a billion dollars. Gee whiz! how could it steal all that?

In Union county home peaches are offered at 75c per crate; large, fine cantaloupes at 5c a piece retail.

The entire Republican ticket in this county, from Arnold down, was dictated by Quay and his lieutenants.

We learn that one of our business men, Mr. Poulson, intends to leave and locate at Titusville. Sorry.

Mrs. Nancy Barger, of Curtin, aged 106 years, while out in the yard at her residence, Monday, fell, dislocating her hip.

The Republicans on this side, are justly growling, because their ticket is a big lop-side, being all from the Bellefonte side.

Now a trust is being organized in London to control the output of the world's needles for sewing machine, knitting machine and all other kinds of needles.

L. A. Walker, of Rebersburg, member of Co. B, came up on the hospital train from Chickamauga, ill of malaria, and is now at his home in Rebersburg.

Some fellow seems to delight in putting Howord Eisenhuth's dogs out of the way, down near Poemills. There might be a-barking up the wrong tree some day.

There will be a Festival at Miess' store, near Tusseyville, Saturday eve, September 3d, at which will be served all kinds of fruit, ice-cream and oysters. All invited.

"The That," Francis Speer, of the Gazette staff, is willing to run as the young ladies' candidate for Congress.

It would take,
Like a hot Johnny cake.

Sergeant John W. Lose, of Co. B, arrived home Friday last, from Lexington, Ky., to find his wife much improved from her injuries in the sad Strohm accident.

A company of capitalists with A. W. Lee, of Clearfield, as president, will build a railroad through the southern portion of Clearfield county, to tap the coal and lumber field.

It is said that at the coming grangers' pic-nic the pernicious fakirs will be excluded, which is a step in the right direction and will add to the respectability of the big gathering.

The big grange pic-nic, Sept. 10 to 17, is the next thing on the carpet, and the women folks will see that beds, bunks and cots by the dozen are had in readiness for their uncles, aunts, and cousins to the eleventh degree.

There was a very large attendance last Sunday at the camp meeting in Eman'l Harter's woods, west of Rebersburg, the day having been fine and not so very warm. This is an old camp meeting ground which is sanctified by many years of services.

Recent deaths in Mifflin county are, in Derry, the wife of Samuel Rarick, age 41 years; at Burnham, Wm. Riden, age 72 years; near Menno, the wife of Leland Getts, in her 27 year; at Milroy, Wm. Gearhart, aged 58 years. At Ryde, Gertrude, daughter of Jacob Casner, aged 23 years.

When the Leiter wheat corner collapsed and prices suddenly dropped from $1.70 to 75 cents, all the grain buyers in Penns valley held on to their wheat, confident it would go up to $2 and over. For their wheat on hand they paid an average of about $1.40, per bushel. The sudden drop to 75c caused a loss to these dealers of from $300 to $700 each.

The state hospital train with the sick from camp Chickamauga came up this week. The following Centre county soldiers were left at the Altoona hospital: W. I. Lathers, Co. I, Philipsburg; John Brown, Co. B, and D. O. Hazel, Co. B, Bellefonte; Victor Gray, Co. L, Philipsburg.

The hospital train left patients at towns all along the route where offers were made to take care of sick soldiers.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Maple Insects---Points in Pig Feeding---Bee Raising on the Farm---A New Fungicide---Sorghum for Dairy Cows---Etc., Etc.

MAPLE INSECTS.

The defoliation of the maple trees is no doubt due to the ravages of some insect. The principal insects which attack maple trees are the green striped maple worm and the tussock moth. While the nature of their attacks differs materially, the remedies against them are the same. Spraying the trees with a solution of paris green, or some other arsenite, is the most effective. One pound of paris green to 150 or 200 gallons of water will destroy the caterpillars.

POINTS IN PIG FEEDING.

Corn meal proved superior to shelled corn for pigs in some Vermont tests. It is doubtful, however, whether the gain was equal to the cost of grinding. Whey in large quantities with bran proved a more economical food than large quantities of skimmilk with bran, but not more so than small quantities of skimmilk. Profits turned to losses as the pigs grew beyond one hundred and fifty pounds. Deducting the cost of corn from the total receipts and allowing manure to offset care, skimmilk is worth eighteen cents per one hundred pounds when fed in small quantities, fifteen cents when fed in average, twelve cents when fed in large quantities.

A NEW FUNGICIDE.

Nothing has been discovered in the way of a fungicide since the introduction of the Bordeaux mixture that promises so well as the Star solution, which is not an article of commerce, but may be readily mixed at home. It is cheap, easy to use and effective in cases of mildew and fungus generally. To make the solution take fifteen pounds of flour of sulphur, place in a barrel and mix thoroughly witho ne-half pound of finely powdered rosin and three quarts of water. Stir well to produce a thick paste, then add ten pounds of caustic soda (potash or concentrated lye) and stir well. When the mas turns a reddish brown and boils rapidly stir until it stops boiling, then add slowly two gallons of hot water. Pour off into a vessel and add hot water until six gallons of the mixture is secured. Put it in jugs or closed barrels, as it decomposes if touched by metal and spoils if brought into contact with the air. Of this solution use one and a half pints to fifty gallons of water and apply with a sprayer in the usual way.

BEE RAISING ON THE FARM.

The professional bee raiser can doubtless make more money out of extracted honey than from comb honey, but for the farmer with but few colonies of bees and a moderate surplus of honey to sell, comb honey will be found to be more profitable. The first thing to do in honey production is to learn how to handle the bees without injury to yourself or them. Do the work quietly and quickly, and if you are nervous, do not attempt to handle them at all. Never open the hives in cold or rainy weather, and always remember to have a smoker handy to handle the bees to best advantage. Do not depend on orchards and flower garden to furnish food for the bees, but provide them with what is needed in clover or other blossoms, so located that they can be reached without the bees flying near the house.

Start with one hive, and do not increase the number any faster than you learn to care for the bees and honey properly. In marketing honey see that the product is first class, and if possible secure a retail trade for it. If this cannot be profitably done, supply your home grocer. Have your name and address on each box, and you will soon work up a profitable trade.

SORGHUM FOR DAIRY COWS.

The sorghum cane is an exceedingly valuable plant for both green and dry fodder in that portion of the United States ranging from parts of Texas up into Kansas, and even further north, where there is not quite enough rainfall for Indian corn. In that region sorghum is generally grown by seeding broadcast, in which case it comes up like a coarse, rank grass, and is cut and cured like hay. If the ground is fairly free from weeds, sorghum can be sown broadcast almost anywhere that corn grows and will give a very fair crop, sometimes an immense one. Generally, however, in the Northern States, it is sown in drills, and is cultivated just as corn is.

Sorghum plants are much smaller than corn plants, and so the weeds make more trouble than with corn. It is weeds, probably, that keep this plant from becoming more common with stockmen here at the north. Sorghum makes the best of hay for horses, the leaves being nutritious and free from dust. It is equally valuable for dairy cows and other stock when well cured. The stalks often keep their juices sweet into the winter time, and are then highly relished by stock. As they contain much sugar it is possible to overfeed with them, but a careful feeder will not encounter this trouble. Sorghum can be sown in a small way, either broadcast or in drills.—Professor Henry, in Breeder's Gazette.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

In testing skim milk, buttermilk or whey, the amount of fat is so small that special bottles with very fine readings should be used.

When the soil is stirred early in the day it dries out before night, but if cultivated later in the day the moist ground attracts more moisture from the air and adds to the supply available for the crop.

The space inside the hive should be in proportion to the size of the colony. If the colony is weak the colony should be contracted, and due care should be taken to see that a queen is always in the colony.

The convenient day seems never to come in which to prune the orchard, and the water sprouts grow and sap the vitality of the trees which should have gone to the support of fruit; and a lack reduces the value of the crop, because of the fewer bushels produced and the inferior quality of the fruit.

When poultry ran wild it had unlimited choice of quarters and it is no doubt true that it changed its quarters as often as insects or filth rendered them uncomfortable. Even now a flock of poultry will desert a filthy or insect-infected house and take to the trees in the orchard, or to the fences, in preference to the house, if they are not confined to quarters.

Clergymen Marrying Themselves.

"The law is very blank on the question which occasionally comes up, as to the legal right of a clergyman to marry himself," observed a well-known lawyer. "Of course there are not many clergymen who have ever contended that they had the legal as well as the ecclesiastical right to perform marriages, when they were personally parties to it, and there never will be, from the peculiar circumstances of the case. As far as the laws of this District are concerned, however, a clergyman is just as competent to marry himself as he is to marry others, for the reason that the laws do not say anything to the contrary, and the clergyman's certificate that the marriage has been performed is all that is needed to make it lawful. I am not up in ecclesiastical law to any great extent, and I am not able to explain the church ordinances, but as far as I can learn a clergyman of any of the leading denominations has all the church right to marry himself that he has to marry others. The court of queen's bench in Dublin, on November 16, 1855, had a case of this kind under consideration, the only point in issue being whether a clergyman could marry himself. The case was very fully argued, and is reported in the reports of that court and quoted by many English law writers. The decision was in he affirmative, and that is the law of England to-day. Some of the state laws may have thought it necessary to express an opinion in the matter, but I have never seen any. The case that I refer to is cited in the books as that of Beamish agt. Beamisn. It was a proceeding for a divorce, in which the question was raised that there never had been a marriage."—Washington Star.

Fighting Quality of Well-Fed Soldiers.

The records of history show that well-clad and well-fed soldiers make the best fighters. The appalling mortality in the Spanish army in Cuba before the present war was the result of sending 200,000 poorly clad soldiers into a climate in which clothing is as essential as medicine in warding off disease. Very few died in battle, but thousands succumbed as a result of improper clothing, which, with lack of wholesome food, made them susceptible to prevailing diseases. The care which has been exercised by the United States government in the selection of clothing for its troops in the Cuban campaign presents a remarkable contrast to the unsuitable dress and equipment of the Spaniards. White cotton duck is the material most appreciated by the soldier in a tropical climate, and woolen goods should always be used next the skin. Wool is the best material for absorbing perspiration, and its value is felt by the soldier who has fought all day in the sweltering plain and has to bivouac in the night dews of a mountain valley. Wool dries from the inside outward, because of its porous qualities, thus allowing the free escape of the body's exhalations. Another characteristic of wool is that it draws the blood to the surface, and thus helps to keep the body in condition at all times. Cotton and other like fabrics lack the porous qualities of wool, and have a tendency to confine the fluids given off by the body. Consequently that portion next the skin is the last to dry, and is always cold when wet. For this reason it is liable to cause chilliness, the danger of which is well known, and its use instead of wool has caused many deaths.—Chicago Record.

Army Shoes.

"When I was in the army, in the civil war," said an old soldier, "we used to call our shoes gunboats. I never exactly understood why shoes should be described in that manner, but that's what we used to call them generally, describing them sometimes, however, as mudscows. 'Wait till I get on my mud-scows,' was a not unusual remark, but gunboat was the term commonly used.

"And now I get a letter from a young friend who has enlisted in the present war of the United States with Spain. He writes me that he has drawn a pair of shoes which he has named one the Indiana and the other the Oregon. You see the disposition to call army shoes by naval designation seems to be inherent and to crop out on occasion. Whether it is because the shoes are so great in size, or so big and clumsy or big and heavy, I don't know, but certainly there seems to be an inclination on the part of the army soldier to call his shoes fondly by navy titles."—New York Sun.

BILL PERRINE'S SHOW BEAR.

He is the Greatest Money Maker in Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, July 13.—Bill Perrine has bought the lunch room next to the railroad station at Medicine Hat, in the Northwest Territory, Canada, thereby upsetting the prophecies of nine-tenths of the people in Medicine Hat, who have said time and again, that Bill would die a pauper. Bill Perrine has lived there ever since there was a town. When the graders who built the Canadian Pacific Railway reached the place they found Perrine digging for gold. He told them so many stories of the big nuggets he had found that half the men wanted to quit work and go prospecting. For several years he kept on lying at such a rate that he earned the sobriquet of "Bogus Bill." Perrine endeavored to promote many enterprises, but no one wanted to be associated with him, for everybody believed that none of his visionary schemes would ever bring him in a living.

Three years ago an Indian brought a huge brown bear, which was half tamed, to Medicine Hat. "Bogus Bill" had only fifty cents and the Indian wanted $1 for the bear. Perrine tried to raise the money, and told every one of whom he tried to borrow that he had a splendid idea of now to make money with the bear. He offered any one who would advance the half dollar an equal share of the profits. By sheer perseverance he got the money, but the man who loaned it to him did not want to go into partnership with him in any business because Bill was so unlucky.

Bill got the bear and began building a big pen near the Canadian Pacific Railroad depot. Citizens of Medicine Hat had never seen Bill work before and they gathered around jeering him. When Bill got the bear pen done he pawned his rifle and revolver for $3.65. This money he put in a box with a glass front and a slot in the top. Underneath he printed in large letters:

"This bear has three dollars and sixty-five cents. When he gets five dollars he will be set free."

Notwithstanding the derision with which he was greeted by the people of the town, Bill's face wore a confident smile as he sat in front of his bear pen waiting for the overland train from the east. When the train pulled in Bill got up on the dry goods box and soon had a crowd around him.

"I'm the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, ladies and gentlemen, an' I've gi'n this here b'ar every cent I had. Now if some of you will kindly make up the one thirty-five, we'll buy him from his Injun owner and turn the port critter loose."

The appeal was effective. Bruin looked out from behind the bars with a pathetic glance that brought tears to the eyes of the ladies and profanity from the lips of the gentlemen. It was plain, they said, that no one but an Indian would have the heart to shut up such a magnificent monarch of the forest in a small pen like that. A stout Briton, who said he had always been a believer in the liberty of both man and brute, constituted himself collector. The $1.35 was soon raised and deposited in the box. Bill made the Indian open the stockade, and the bear started off on a slow trot toward the woods. The bell rang and the passengers climbed on the train, gratified that they had been able to perform at least one good action before making their overland journey. Bill hastened away to catch the bear. The citizens were dumb with amazement.

"You blamed fool, you could have got twice that much," said old man Kemp, who was jealous of Bill's new found prosperity.

"Yaas, I guess $2.50 is about the limit," said Bill, as he changed the sign accordingly. From that day to this the people on nearly every passenger train which has passed through Medicine Hat have contributed $2.50 to see Bill's bear set free. Sometimes the amount was not quite made up and the bear was not turned loose. When the next train came along, however, $2.50 was still necessary to set bruin free. When this sort of thing had been going on for a month Medicine Hat people began to change their minds about Bill. Twelve hundred dollars was the price Bill paid for the lunch room. He has a few hundred in the bank, and his bear is still working. It has become unnecessary for Bill to make any oratorical effort to induce tourists to part with the price of the bear's freedom, and Bill, after he tells the stranger about the people of Medicine Hat, who have no financial ideas, often adds:

"That b'ar of mine over there, if he lives long enough, will make more money than any other man in this town."

Origin of Kalamazoo.

The name Kalamazoo, Michigan, like Oshkosh and one or two others, has come to be for foreigners a synonym of American absurdity. It is often chosen, for some occult reason, to illustrate that form of vernacular English known as United States."

But all thought of ridicule vanishes when its romantic origin is considered, for it is the echo still lingering about the memory of two dusky lovers, who, in that long ago time when Michigan was the home mainly of Indian tribes, lived and loved on the banks of the river which now bears their names.

Kahla, the young warrior, was straight of limb and eagle-eyed, while to Mahzoo had been given by the Great Spirit the many graces and virtues for which Indian maidens have become noted in song and legend. Life to these two possessed all the charm which true affection has ever granted to lovers, and the days, as they came and went, brought only abounding joy.

Each summer evening, as the twilight deepened and the time drew near for her lover's return from the chase, the maiden watched from her bower in the swaying branches of a giant elm overhanging the river's edge for the first sign of his coming. As the bow of his canoe shot round the curve away in the distance her clear, musical voice called to him, "Kahla! Kahla!" and from the young warrior came in loving tones, the response, "Manzoo!"—Chicago Times Herald.

Said by One of Cervera's Officers.

"Did you expect to escape?"

"No; we expected to die. As I have said, the sailors know nothing of the fate that awaited them, but there was not an officer on the fleet who did not feel that his end had come. There was only one chance, a slight possibility that one or perhaps two of the vessels might escape. The arrangement of the Yankee fleet was favorable. The lookouts told us that the New York had gone to the east and the Brooklyn was the only ship in sight that could outsail the slowest of our vessels. It was the intention to ram the Brooklyn and sink or disable her, even though one of our vessels went down with her. Then it was hoped the others could outrun the battleships. Our plan failed because we could not get near enough to the Brooklyn. She did not close in on us like the Texas and Oregon, but stood off at long range, when the Maria Teresa started for her she made a wide sweep and ran away. Cervera asked Commodore Schley why he did not come nearer, but got no satisfaction. But the Maria Teresa was almost instantly disabled by shells from the Texas, which met her at the mouth of the harbor, and the Oregon was a great surprise. We had no idea that any battleship could make her speed. It was something we were not prepared for. It was the Oregon that prevented our escape."

"What was the matter with the Spanish gunnery? Why did your shots do no more damage?"

"First, because we had only a few long-range guns. There were none on the Colon and only two each on the other ships. Then we had no proper range-finders, and our sailors lacked practice. The gunnery of the Yankee fleet was marvellous. Nothing finer was ever seen in the world."

A Man Under Bonds as a Common Scold.

The unusual spectacle of a man arraigned as a common scold was enjoyed in the rollroom of the police station at Front and Master streets recently. Magistrate O'Brien occupied the judicial bench, and the prisoner before him was John Hartmann of 937 Marshall street. The audience was principally composed of Hartmann's neighbors, and the principal witness against him was Charles Pickett, who resides next door to him. Pickett testified that Hartmann had been nagging at the people in the neighborhood for some time. Hartmann objected to his neighbors sitting upon their doorsteps at night, and insisted that they should stay inside and go to bed early. On one occasion he deliberately turned the hose upon Pickett and his wife because they refused "to go in the house by 10 o'clock." Several women in the courtroom calmed in with a concert of anecdotes, but were suppressed by the Judge. Hartmann, who was a pronounced Hohenzollern accent to match his alleged Kaiser Wilhelm proclivities for managing other people's affairs, shouted:

"Vy don'd dey mofe deir houses und go? I am a nuisance not."

When the Magistrate held Hartmann on the charge of being a common scold and demanded bail, the defendant's lawyer cried: "You cannot hold my client on that charge. Who ever heard of a man being a common scold?"

"I did, just now, and unless your client enters bail for $400 he will take a ride in the wagon waiting outside," replied the Court. Hartmann's brother-in-law went on his bonds.—Philadelphia Record.

The Shot That Disabled General Linares.

Sergeant McInerney of E Company, Ninth Infantry, was peeping over the edge of the trench; near him stood his lieutenant. The Ninth had received orders from its colonel not to fire unless so ordered.

"Lieutenant," said the sergeant, "there's a Spaniard on a white horse with staff officers around him. I think he's a general officer. The distance is 1,000 yards. Can I pick him off" The word was passed along and permission came back. McInerney rolled his cartridge over his tongue (a soldier's superstition) and loaded his rifle. Then resting his rifle on the edge of the pit he aimed and fired.

"I undershot just 100 yards," said he, drawing another cartridge from his mouth, "but it didn't scare him."

When McInerney's rifle cracked again he cried, "I got him," and the officer on the white horse fell over with a shot in his shoulder. It was General Linares, the Spanish commandant.

Before McInerney could get under cover a Mauser clipped the dirt an inch from his ear. "A little too far to the right," he cried, waving his right arm as though he were a target marker on a rifle range.—Chicago Record.

Foolish Advice Given.

"I hate to see a man who has sense enough to give good advice," said Mr Bifferly, "but not sense or strength enough to follow and profit by it himself. But it is a fact that many a man has got rich on a hint from somebody else who has stayed poor."—New York Sun.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A gun with an American behind it is a peacemaker and a mapmaker.

Australia welcomes our nearer neighborhood in the acquisition of Hawaii.

General Miles' personally conducted excursion to Porto Rico was one of the greatest successes in its line ever undertaken.

The Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., has contracted for twenty-two Star-Spangled Banners, which are to be raised over the public schoolhouses of the city.

Thirty-five duels have taken place over various phases of the Dreyfus case. But France has lost little else than a few drops of blood from the encounters.

The Hawaiian alphabet has but twelve letters, and now we've got to go to work and teach them fourteen more. That's one of the drawbacks we encounter by taking them in.

There seems to be a surplus of Smiths in Michigan; at least the Congressional nominations of that State would indicate such to be the case. Four-fifths of the nominees are named Smith.

When it is considered that the United States furnished Great Britain last year with 618,000 head of live cattle and 612,000 sheep, it is not surprising that England should be warmly in favor of the Anglo-American alliance.

The list of those who volunteered to drive Spain out of Cuba is a long one, but it won't be a circumstance to the number of those who will apply for reinstatement in the army of commerce under the new bankruptcy act.

Investigation into the condition of the poor in Aachen, Germany, showed that of 900 families with three or more persons, 402 had only one room per family, though two families consisted of 11 persons, 3 of 10, 6 of 9, 39 of 8, 52 of 7, 59 of 6, 72 of 5.

Admiral Cervera is most certainly not without a keen sense of humor. At a recent dinner party a naval officer's wife asked him: "What were you most struck with in the handling of the American ships?" Without hesitation the Admiral replied in good English: "We were all most struck by the eight-inch shells."

The opal production of Queensland, Australia, is becoming very important. More than $100,000 worth of rough stones were exported last year. In the western districts of the colony the opal deposits are very considerable. The Queensland opal is of brilliant quality, and experts pronounce it to be equal to the best Hungarian varieties.

The hospitality shown to the boys in blue in Charleston, S. C., while they were temporarily in camp there, has brought to its Mayor and its people a shower of grateful letters from fathers and mothers, wives, brothers, and sisters, in the North and the West since the troops sailed for Porto Rico. The boys had written home enthusiastic accounts of the warm welcome that had been given to them in the Southern city.

Ten thousand "old settlers" of Chicago attended a picnic a few days ago. A Chicago old settler is one who settled in the Lake City prior to 1875. Gold medals (value $15) were given to the oldest German settler, the oldest German woman settler, the oldest settler not German, the oldest German settler who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest settler not German who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest German married couple, and the oldest married couple not German.

The last issue of the "Foglio d'Ordine," the official journal of the Italian Navy, contains the following order: "On battle-ships, as a general rule, the use of wood will be abolished. The authorities will endeavor to carry out this principle at once on warships now in course of construction, and the same will be done gradually on the others whenever the opportunity presents itself, attention being paid to the detailed instructions which will be issued by circular." This is said to be the first effect of the report of the American naval experts after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron by the American fleet.

Some interesting statistics are gathered from the records of the recruiting-station at Baltimore, Md. The most startling showing was in relation to the height of the recruits. The volunteers as a rule were members of State military organizations, and, except in the matter of height, were usually above the average. The record shows that fully nine per cent. of the applicants were less than the average height, five feet and eight inches, and six per cent. were below the minimum height, five feet and four inches. At this station about thirty-four per cent. of the applicants were mustered into the service. The rejections were in most cases due to causes other than disease. It is said by the recruiting officer of the station that the colored men who offered themselves were in better condition for service, generally, than the white men.

A Washington paper notes the fact that on July 20 a Virginia postoffice was named "Hobson," which indicated a proper regard for heroism. Pope County, Ark., on July 22 secured a new postoffice, which is called "Sigsbee," showing that it remembered the Maine and her commander. North Carolina came along on July 23 with a postoffice in Randolph County, which it called "Dewey," and on July 26 with a "Sampson" postoffice, and on the 28th Florida named a postoffice for Dewey and Kentucky secured one named "Manila." Just what idea controlled the people of Woodruff County, Ark., in asking to have an office named "Fakes" does not appear. The favored name since the victory of May 1 in Manila Harbor has been "Dewey," and it is expected at the Postoffice Department that the popularity of the Admiral of the Asiatic station will not be exhausted until something like ten "Dewey" postoffices are named. When that number has been reached it will be up to the average. Very few public men have named more than ten postoffices.

Down in Jamaica they say "the Yankees aren't afraid of Old Nick." The people of this English colony also consider the armed tugboat Leyden the greatest vessel in the American Navy. Some weeks ago H. M. S. Talbot, a cruiser about the size of the New York, steamed into Kingston harbor and told a story which gave rise to this respect for Lieutenant Crossley's tiny warship. It seems that the cruiser was steaming down the Bahama channel one dark night when a blank shot was fired close by. The watch officers could see nothing and paid no attention to the signal. Then a solid shot sank across the big ship's bow and she hove to in a jiffy. A few minutes later a tugboat came tearing up alongside, and, through the megaphone, her commander demanded the name of the vessel he had held up. "The British cruiser Talbot." "You can go on," was the condescending reply. The cruiser did go on, and her officers and crew now have the greatest respect for our American tugboats. It is only natural that this should be the case.

To point out the phenomenal increase in our foreign trade during the past ten years comparisons are made between the figures of 1898 and the figures for 1888. Taking the principal countries of the globe, our exports to them have been as follows: Great Britain, in 1898, $540,000,000; in 1888, $362,000,000; Germany, in 1898, $150,000,000; in 1888, $56,000,000; France, in 1898, $100,000,000; in 1888, $40,000,000; Canada, in 1898, $85,000,000; in 1888, $38,000,000; Netherlands, in 1898, $65,000,000; in 1888, $16,000,000; Belgium, in 1898, $47,000,000; in 1888, $10,000,000; Japan, in 1898, $21,000,000; in 1888, $4,000,000; Africa, in 1898, $17,000,000; in 1888, $3,000,000; China, in 1898, $10,000,000; in 1888, $4,500,000; Austria-Hungary, in 1898, $5,000,000; in 1888, $500,000; Denmark, in 1898, $12,000,000; in 1888, $3,000,000. As the above figures show our foreign trade during the past ten years has doubled in almost every instance. No other country on the globe can show anything like this record. Thus we literally become the purveyor of food and supplies to the nations of the earth.

A system of portable or field electric railway has been brought out in Germany with complete success. As described by a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, the track consists of easily transported rail frames, made of two rails of the usual field railway profile, and connected together by, say, five crossbars; the middle crossbar extends a few inches beyond the rails on either side, and to its ends is bolted an iron yoke, or frame, in shape an inverted U, the top of which is high enough to be well clear of the cars. The overhead conductor is supported at the center of the upper horizontal part of the yoke; the yokes are placed closer together at curves, and at the sharpest curves it may be necessary to fit every rail frame with a yoke, in order to keep the overhead conductor sufficiently near the center of the track. The generating station is fitted in the usual way with a dynamo, and two feeders are led from the station to one end of the track, one being connected to the end of the overhead conductor and the other to the rails. For running the trolley wire a special truck has been devised. On it are a pair of ladders, leaning toward each other, and between them on the floor of the truck is a reel containing wire, and at the top, where their upper ends meet, is supported a guide pulley. By means of this truck a long field line, it is found, can be run out in a surprisingly short space of time.

The Women of Mexico.

The women of Mexico, all untrained as they are, have a hard time. They are utterly unskilled housekeepers, doing everything without proper implements and in the most primitive way. Some few are skilled needlewomen, but many of them are not. It is one of the most sensible charities in the City of Mexico which puts a half hundred sewing machines in some large building in a crowded part of the city and teaches the women to use them. Sometimes the coarse cotton cloth that is chiefly used for garments is furnished to the women, but mostly the machines and thread are furnished and the poor housewives are welcome to make up their garments. As the Mexican women are without housekeeping implements, so the children are without toys. There never was a nation of children so utterly devoid of things to play with. They have not even a spool or a bone. But these children which have never been cradled or lulled with the music of a rattle watch you from the recesses of the maternal rebosa with large eyes in which the sadness of their ancestry and the cruelties since the conquest are shadowed forth. There is a good deal of the stoicism of the Indian in these baby faces, and a good deal of inherited sorrow, too. The proud but gentle race of the Aztecs has been humbled and ground in the dust by his brave conqueror, the Spaniard, and the hereditary face, behind its good nature, has a look of extreme sadness.—San Francisco Examiner.

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others—it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

If the wind does whistle occasionally it never tackles popular airs.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

"The fact that I was a good musician," said the lady from Johnstown, "was the means of saving my life during the flood in our town a few years ago." "How was that?" asked the young lady who sang. "When the water struck our house my husband got on the folding-bed and floated down stream until he was rescued." "And what did you do?" "Well, I accompanied him upon the piano."—New York Journal.

Old Brattleboro Stamp.

The latest inquiry for the old Brattleboro (Vt.) stamp comes from a Pennsylvania university, and the writer asks the postmaster if he would kindly send one, two or more, for which he is promised five cents apiece. The last one sold brought about $500. It was sold to a former Brattleboro woman, now a resident of Chicago.

His Poor Excuse.

She—Why is it that you have never married?

He—Well, to tell you the truth, I have never had time.

She—Still, you always seem to have plenty of time on your hands when you loiter around here.

Then they heard a rooster crowing in the distance and he hurried away.

Not in Their Class.

"Why don't you come forward and help whip the enemy?" inquired the indignant patriot.

"Why?" replied the pugilists in chorus. "We're waiting for Spain to get a reputation."—Washington Star.

"How did this happen?" asked the surgeon, as he dressed the wound in the cheek and applied a soothing poultice to the damaged eye. "Got hit with a stone," replied the patient. "Who threw it?" "My—my wife," was the reluctant answer. "Hum; it's the first time I knew a woman hit anything she aimed at," muttered the surgeon. "She was throwing at the neighbor's hens," explained the sufferer. "I was behind her."—Tid-Bits.

When a woman can't find any place else to put a thing she holds it in her mouth.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

The Best BOOK ON THE WAR BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated; price $2, free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

--PATENTS-- Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

FLAGS Send 10 cents for one of our SPECIALS for this week, a 2-foot flag and pole complete, only 10c. D. C. HUMPHRYS, BELOW COST. 1227 Market St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "People of Many Troubles"—A Certain Amount of Persecution and Tribulation Arouses the Best That is in a Man—Woman in a Crisis.

TEXT: "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other." I Sam. xiv., 4.

The cruel army of the Philistines must be taken and scattered. There is just one man, accompanied by his bodyguard, to do that thing. Jonathan is the hero of the scene. I know that David cracked the skull of the giant with a few pebbles well slung, and that three hundred Gideonites scattered ten thousand Amalekites by the crash of broken crockery; but here is a more wonderful conflict. Yonder are the Philistines on the rocks. Here is Jonathan with his bodyguard in the valley. On the one side is a rock called Bozez; on the other side is a rock called Seneh. These two were as famous in olden times as in modern times are Plymouth Rock and Gibraltar. They were precipitous, unscalable and sharp. Between these two rocks Jonathan must make his ascent. The day comes for the scaling of the height. Jonathan, on his hands and feet, begins the ascent. With strain and slip and bruise, I suppose, but still on and up, first goes Jonathan, and then goes his bodyguard. Bozez on one side, Seneh on the other. After a sharp tug, and push, and clinging, I see the head of Jonathan above the hole in the mountain, and there is a challenge and a fight, and a supernatural consternation. These two men, Jonathan, and his bodyguard, drive back and drive down the Philistines over the rocks, and open a campaign which demolishes the enemies of Israel. I suppose that the overhanging and overshadowing rocks on either side did not balk or dishearten Jonathan or his bodyguard, but only roused and filled them with enthusiasm as they went up. "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

My friends you have been, or are now, some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meets one trouble he can go through with it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them on one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him, and trouble to the left of him, is to be pitied. Did either trouble come alone, he might endure it, but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes, are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

In this crisis of the text is that man whose fortune and health fail him at the same time. Nine-tenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles, and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth. It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsalable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely burned out before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden euroclydon.

When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair, and he tells his family. "We'll have to go to the poor-house." He takes a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes, and he says, "Why, I am not so badly off after all: I have my family left."

Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise, He gave him Eve, so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it. Permit one who has never read but a few novels in all his life, and who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, to say, that if, when a man's fortunes fail, he has a good wife—a good Christian wife—he ought not to be despondent. "Oh," you say, "that only increases the embarrassment, since you have her also to take care of." You are an ingrate, for the woman as often supports the man as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God.

Well, this man of whom I am speaking looks around, and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is quite over it. He makes his financial calamity the first chapter in a new era of prosperity. He met that one trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez; yet he soon rose, and began, like Jonathan, to climb. But how often is it that physical ailment comes with financial embarrassment! When the fortune failed it broke the man's spirit. His nerves were shattered. His brain was stunned. I can show you hundreds of men in our cities whose fortune and health failed at the same time. They came prematurely to the staff. Their hand trembled with incipient paralysis. They never saw a well day since the hour when they called their creditors together for a compromise. If such men are impatient, and peculiar, and irritable, excuse them. They had two troubles; either one of which they could have met successfully. If, when the health went, the fortune had been retained, it would not have been so bad. The man could have bought the very best medical advice, and he could have had the very best attendance, and long lines of carriages would have stopped at the front door to inquire as to his welfare. But poverty on one side and sickness on the other are Bozez and Seneh, and they interlock their shadows, and drop them upon the poor man's way. God help him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Now, what is such a man to do? In the name of Almighty God, I will tell him what to do. Do as Jonathan did—climb; climb up into the sunlight of God's favor and consolation. I can go through the churches, and show you men who lost fortune and health at the same time, and yet who sing all day and dream of Heaven all night. If you have any idea that sound digestion, and steady nerves, and clear eyesight, and good hearing, and plenty of friends, are necessary to make a man happy, you have miscalculated.

It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has ten thousand dollars in the bank, and fifty thousand dollars in Government securities, and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full, and the canals from the West are crowded with breadstuffs destined for my storehouses." Oh, my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless Him that in this world "there was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone and brain and muscle, it favors him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it is his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of horns and tusks thrust at him. They will belittle him. They will caricature him. They will call his generosity self-aggrandizement and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will sometimes come upon him from those who profess to be Christians.

John Milton—great and good John Milton—so far forgot himself as to pray, in so many words, that his enemies might be eternally thrown down into the darkest and deepest gulf of Hell, and be the undermost and most dejected, and the lowest down vassals of perdition! And Martin Luther so far forgot himself as to say, in regard to his theological opponents: "Put them in whatever sauce you please, roasted, or fried, or baked, or stewed, or boiled, or hashed, they are nothing but asses!" Ah, my friends, if John Milton or Martin Luther could come down to such scurrility, what may you not expect from less elevated opponents?

Now, a certain amount of persecution rouses a man's defiance, stirs his blood for magnificent battle, and makes him fifty times more a man than he would have been without the persecution. So it was with the great Reformer when he said, "I will not be put down, I will be heard." And so it was with Millard, the preacher, in the time of Louis XI. When Louis XI. sent word to him that unless he stopped preaching in that style he would throw him into the river, he replied, "Tell the king that I will reach Heaven sooner by water than he will reach it by fast horses." A certain amount of persecution is a tonic and inspiration, but too much of it, and too long continued, becomes the rock Bozez throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? Go home, you say. Good advice that. That is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. There are many homes in which there is no sympathy, and no happiness, and no good cheer. The clamor of the battle may not have been heard outside; but God knows, notwithstanding all the playing of the "Wedding March," and all the odor of the orange blossoms, and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage. So sometimes men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side of them the rock of domestic infelicity. What shall such a one do? Do as Jonathan did—climb. Get up the heights of God's consolation, from which you may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble. While good and great John Wesley was being silenced by the magistrates, and having his name written on the board fences of London in doggerel at that very time his wife was making him as miserable as she could—acting as though she were possessed by the Devil, as I suppose she was; never doing him a kindness until the day she ran away, so that he wrote in his diary these words: "I did not forsake her; I have not dismissed her; I will not recall her." Planting one foot upon outside persecution, and the other foot on home trouble, John Wesley climbed up into the heights of Christian joy, and after preaching forty thousand sermons, and traveling two hundred and seventy thousand miles, reached the heights of Heaven, though in this world he had it hard enough—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other."

Again, that woman stands in the crisis of the text who has bereavement and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without mentioning names, I speak from observation. Ah, it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living, even when her heart is not troubled, and she has a fair cheek, and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But now the husband, or the father, is dead. The expenses of the obsequies have absorbed all that was left in the savings bank; and, wan and wasted with weeping and watching, she goes forth—a grave, a hearse, a coffin behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open, I shudder at the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about women's wages; but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. Oh, give woman free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit! Let men's wages be cut down before hers are cut down. Men have iron in their souls, and can stand it. Make the way free to her of the broken heart. May God put into my hand the cold, bitter cup of privation, and give me nothing but a widowless hut for shelter for many years, rather than that after I am dead there should go out from my home into the pitiless world a woman's arm to fight the Gettysburg, the Austerlitz, the Waterloo of life for bread! And yet, how many women there are seated between the rock of bereavement on the one side and the rock of destitution on the other! Bozez and Seneh interlocking their shadows and dropping them upon their miserable way. "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

What are such to do? Somehow, let them climb up into the heights of the glorious promise: "Leave the fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." Or get up into the heights of that other glorious promise: "The Lord preserveth the stranger, and relieveth the widow and the fatherless." Oh, ye sewing women, on starving wages! Oh, ye widows, turned out from the once beautiful home! Oh, female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend! Oh, ye despairing women, seeking in vain for work, wandering along the docks, and thinking to throw yourselves into the river last night! Oh, ye women of weak nerves, and aching sides, and short breath, and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy; you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into His arms. He knows it all, and He loves you more than father, or mother, or husband ever could or ever did; and, instead of sitting down, wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "there is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Oh, then, accept the wholesale invitation which I make this day to all the people! Come up from between your invalidism and financial embarrassments. Come up from between your bereavements and your destitution. Come up from between a wasted life and an unillumined eternity. Like Jonathan, climb up with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and in the darkness—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

A NEW CONFEDERACY.

Central American States Organize "The United States of Central America."

Delegates to the convention to form a constitution for the States of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, at Managua, Nicaragua, have discussed the first eleven of the articles, numbering about fifty-five, in the printed form of a constitution, and have decided on the following principal features:

First—The organization is to be a confederacy instead of a central union of the three States.

Second—The name of the confederation is to be "The United States of Central America."

Third—There is to be a Federal district, composed of the civil departments of Chinandega, in Nicaragua; Choluteca, in Honduras, and La Union, in Salvador, all bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca.

Fourth—The organizing capital is to be Amapala, on Tiger Island, in the Department of Choluteca, Honduras. The permanent capital is to be determined by the first Congress, and will be located at either Amapala, Choluteca or Chinandega.

Fifth—There is to be one President, instead of a triple-headed tribune, as at first proposed.

It is thought probable that either President Bonilla, of Honduras, or President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, will be chosen as the first President of the proposed confederacy.

Emperor William's Invitation.

Emperor William of Germany has extended an invitation to representatives of Evangelical churches in the United States to attend the ceremony of dedicating the Church of the Redeemer, at Jerusalem, on October 31.

Told by the Sergeant.

From The Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

At the Michigan Soldiers' Home, in Grand Rapids, lives Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carries the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles of the Civil War. In recounting his experience to a reporter, Mr. Dunn said:

"About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctored with several physicians, but without permanent relief.

A Wounded Soldier.

"I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having cured a case much like mine, and I decided to give them a trial, which I did.

"After taking five boxes I was cured. I never felt better than I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not chanced to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"There are several others in the home who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit." RICHARD DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Nov., 1897.

HENRY GIBSON, *Notary Public.*

Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for the reply.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they cure cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Figuring the Profits.

"I suppose," remarked the horse reporter to his friend the humorist, "that you make a good thing out of your paragraphs."

"Well, some days I make very little and other days not quite that much," replied the funny man. "Now, take yesterday for example; I only penned five lines, but it represented twelve big, round dollars."

"Why, that isn't so worse for one day's toil," said the horseman. "By the way, what did you write?"

"An order to my grocer for interior department supplies," replied the jokesmith.

A good figure in youth, becomes flabby fat in middle age.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

If you want money bad, invest in green goods.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If you reside in a stone house, don't throw glasses.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

If a girl's father objects to a young man's suit, he should change tailors.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

"I want to say one thing for them Spaniards," said the fat man with the celluloid collar. "They ain't never tried to blame it on the umpire."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Richard Hobson Dewey Schley Jackson," cried the black mammy, "kem right into de kitchen yere. Whut yo' mean by castin' 'flections on yo' proud cognomen, playin' wif dat mis'able Jim Jones, chile?"

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

If misfortune spoils a man, good fortune would have made a fool of him.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If you have a hair raising story to tell always spring it on a bald-headed man.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

If mirrors portrayed us as others see us, we wouldn't use them.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The bubonic plague has again become epidemic in Bombay.

Not a Temperance Country.

A story was told relating to Scotch hospitality, as explaining Scotland's reputation as a drinking nation. Some years ago a Scotchman residing in the interior, who had accumulated a fortune in America, paid a visit to his old home. Before leaving a fellow countryman asked him to take in his pocket a notebook, and to make a note of every visit he made with an observation as to whether or not he was offered liquor. During a two months' absence he paid ninety-two visits in Scotland and was asked to take liquor at eighty-seven of the houses he visited.

SCHOOLING OUTSIDE SCHOOLS.

Germany's Bands of Tramp Students Have a Good Time.

A bicycle tour last July brought to our notice a feature of public education in Germany which might wisely be imitated in this country. We arrived one day at Goslar, on the northern edge of the Harz mountains. The proprietor of our hotel was busy preparing for the coming of sixty boys. They arrived the next evening with their knapsacks, on foot, and accompanied by three or four teachers. In the large dining hall, after their bread and beer, brief addresses were made to them and they sang lustily several patriotic and folk songs. They were a lively but orderly company. Next morning they gathered in the public square, near the most ancient historic building in the town. The events of interest which had there transpired were recounted to them, and other songs were sung in praise of the Fatherland. We afterward saw them in various excursions in the neighborhood.

Such companies of students were often met with in the Harz and in the Thuringian forest. We learned that these journeys are an important part of school life. The pupils come sometimes from small villages, sometimes from the larger towns. The proposed route is laid out weeks or even months beforehand. The pupils draw maps of the region through which they are to pass. Its features of geographic, historic, literary and geological interest are pointed out to them. They are told what they may expect to see and how to see it.

Usually each pupil makes a weekly contribution toward the cost of the trip till the amount needed is secured. Of course strict economy is practiced and the expense is small. Often they sleep in barns or in large halls, covered with straw. They are instructed as to their outfits, and each boy carries what he requires strapped on his shoulders. They divide into several groups—one group marching as leaders, another bringing up the rear, another acting as scouts, and so on. They study botany, natural history, the roads and how they were made, the raising and moving of crops and many other things. They visit the homes where men famous in war, government or literature have lived. They learn poems associated with places. From such a journey, lasting from three days to three weeks, they return to their own communities with many new things of interest to talk about and much valuable information. They write essays on their travels and observations. This outdoor study in Germany is considered important enough to be made the subject of an extended report in a volume just issued by the English education office.

Not a Desirable Tenant.

Young man—I am to be married in about a month and I'm looking for a home. What is the rent of these flats?

Janitor—Hum! Did the girl you intend to marry ever have a mother?

"A mother? Certainly."

"A grandmother?"

"Of course."

"Hem! Let me see. Did that grandmother have a daughter?"

"Why, yes."

"And did the daughter have a daughter?"

"Great snakes! Of course."

"Very sorry, sir, but I can't rent one of these fine flats to people like that. I'm afraid having children runs in the family."—New York Weekly.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Overproduction Sale.

$2.00 AXMINSTER CARPET, **79c.**

In our fifty years' experience as manufacturers, Carpets never have been as low as during "This Special Sale," and an opportunity like this is not likely to present itself again. Our offer—new Carpets *free*, furnish wadded lining and pay freight on orders of $9 and over received during this month. Our Lithographed Carpet Catalogue showing goods in hand, painted colors; also, new 160-page catalogue of Furniture and everything necessary for housefurnishing are mailed free to any address.

Axminster Rugs, $1.49

Best quality Axminster Moquette Rug. It measures 27x60 inches, and the colorings are in those delicate tints and shades for which these carpets are famous.

Address (exactly) as below.

JULIUS HINES & SON,

Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,

Dorchester, Mass.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

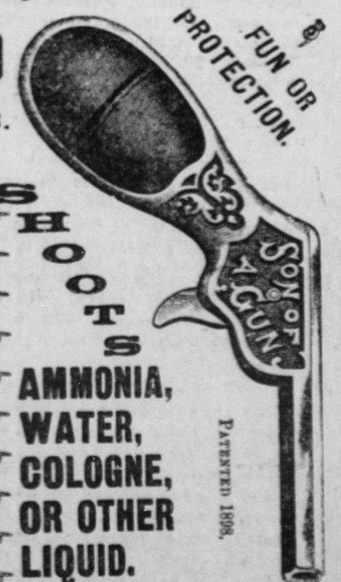
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Bicyclists need a

LIQUID PISTOL

50 Cts.



SHOOTS

AMMONIA, WATER, COLOGNE, OR OTHER LIQUID.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against ricious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no laws and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.

Sent boxed and post-paid by mail with full directions how to use for

50c.

in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.

As to our reliability, refer to R. G. Dun's or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies.

NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO.,

135 Leonard Street, New York City.

B N U 35

JUST THE BOOK YOU WANT to refer to constantly, is our handy **CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE**, as it treats upon about every subject under the sun. It contains 530 pages, profusely illustrated, and will be sent, postpaid, for 50c. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you doubtless run across references to many matters and things which you do not understand and which this book will clear up for you. It has a complete index, so that it may be referred to easily. This book is a rich mine of valuable information, presented in an interesting manner, and in well worth to any one many times the small sum of **FIFTY CENTS** which we ask for it. A study of this book will prove of incalculable benefit to those whose education has been neglected, while the volume will also be found of great value to those who cannot readily command the knowledge they have acquired.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 50c.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 1

Gen. Miles is likely to have a fight with the war office for its shameful neglect of the soldiers.

An offer to Spain: We will swap Secretary Alger on Admiral Cervera, provided you don't ask too much boot.

The Republicans in nominating their county ticket passed a slight upon this side of the county by not giving it a smell.

President McKinley has appointed his five Peace Commissioners—Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Justice White.

Secretary of War Alger is still getting lashed by the press and from other quarters, for incompetency which caused our brave soldiers untold sufferings.

They seem to have 'em up at Altoona too, the Tribune says: The scandal of public officers having their private work done at the expense of the city will, we hope, be thoroughly investigated by the committee of councils having the matter in charge. It is due to the officials and their constituents that all the facts be made public.

The two Republican nominees in this county, Daly and Townsend, are claimed on the one hand as Quay men and on the other hand as Hastings men. This is not very creditable, as it is proof that they are mum and noncommital, with intent to deceive.

We say, they are for Quay.

The infamies of Quay's last two legislatures are the subject of remark all over the United States. By voting for Stone, for governor, you endorse Quay and all the steals. If Stone is elected the robbery will go on at a still greater rate, sanctioned by Stone's signature to the steal bills.

A flour combine is talked of, taking in the Minneapolis, Duluth and New York mills. It will be the biggest thing on record. The Minneapolis mills alone turn out 14,000,000 barrels of flour a year, and consume 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. Opposition comes from London syndicates that have acquired large interests in the flouring industry of Minneapolis.

There are now—thirty-three years after the close of the civil war—more than one million civil-war pensioners on the rolls. And last year saw more new names added than any one of the fifteen years immediately after the close of the war. Despite the large number of names dropped by reason of death, &c., the net increase of the roll over the preceding year was 17,700.

Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, will have completed thirty years on the bench by the first Monday of next January, and has the honor of being renominated for the fourth term and his election conceded by the Republicans of the 25th District. His decisions have been rarely reversed and his genial personality and fairness have won him the good will of all parties.

Secretary Alger gives it out that there will be no investigation either of himself or the bureau chiefs of his department, meaning the commissary, the quartermaster and medical departments. He says there is no need of investigation, as everyone did magnificently. He puts all blame, if any exists, on the officers in command at the various camps. Alger also declares he doesn't care what Sherman says. He proposes to brazen the whole miserable business through. Possibly this is in defference to his chief, who is the responsible appointing power for the sons of somebodies.

All the finger boards to the sufferings of our soldiers from sheer neglect, point to Alger, and the President persists in keeping him at the head of the war department.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sagasta thinks it might happen there will be no peace. This overspunky Spaniard, with nose, hands and feet cut off, pocket book empty, and without credit, may think the fighting-for-honor business, even if the wee bit yet left of Spain be shot into sausage meat, is a pleasant past-time. If So-gassy isn't satisfied yet, Uncle Sam can call him down by simply ordering one or two row boats with half dozen men to push for the Spanish coast and frighten the Dons out of their boots and bull fights.

Our government will make no reduction in the number of ships yet, but keep them ready in case Spain wants more war "for honor."

Snyder county is going to have a shaking up. Major Rohbach, of Selinsgrove, independent Republican anti-Quay candidate for assembly, has been endorsed by the Democratic convention.

This season's gold output of the Klondike is estimated at $11,000,000.

Shafter's collection of duties at the port of Santiago, amounts to $102,000, for the month of August.

There were 2300 deaths from the plague last week in the Bombay Presidency. The epidemic is spreading and there has been a fresh outbreak in the State of Hyderabad.

Philadelphia intends to have a great peace jubilee about the middle of October. Maybe Sagasta wont have any peace in his.

"Ready For Anything."

Much has been said of late in praise of the smaller of the large guns in the batteries of our warships at the expense of the guns of twelve and thirteen inch calibre. Admiral Sampson shows that this is unjust and unwarranted.

"It happened at Santiago," says he, "that the eight-inch guns and the rapid-fire guns did great execution. But this was because they could strike the Spaniards in the lightly armored portions. At Manila the Spanish ships were not heavily armored."

He goes on to point out the important fact that "the armor-piercing capacity of a gun is proportioned almost exactly to its calibre"—an eight-inch gun being required to pierce eight-inch armor, a twelve-inch gun for twelve-inch armor, &c.

"The big guns always will be needed," he concludes. And there is no escape from it. We must have in our floating fortresses the capacity to assail opposing armor of any and all thicknesses. We must have the biggest big guns and the smaller sizes as well. And our secondary batteries must contain the rapidest of rapid-fire guns.

We "must be ready for anything," as John L. Sullivan said when asked why he was going to a high-noon fashionable function in full evening dress. —World.

An Extraordinary Record.

The official statement of our losses in the war with Spain is not yet made up, but the approximate figures, compiled from reports to the War and Navy Departments and obtained by The World, give this remarkable showing:

Killed in the army . . .	260
Killed in the navy . . .	12
Killed in the marines .	7
Wounded in the army .	1400
Wounded in the navy .	10
Wounded in the marines	13

Here is a total of 279 killed and 1423 wounded in a war which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish Navy, in the freeing of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and the capture of Manila.

The losses on the Union side at Gettysburg alone were 3,070 killed and 14,497 wounded. In the twelve great battles of the civil war the Union losses were 23,468 killed and 120,849 wounded.

No war has ever produced such important and far-reaching results with so small a loss of life as has our war against Spain.

What a Protocol Is.

A protocol (literally the first leaf of a sheaf of manuscript, glued in place) in the language of diplomacy, means a preliminary sketch or draft of a treaty or agreement, and for the time it is in force is supposed to have the binding power of a complete and final agreement.

GREAT AFFLICTION.

Typhoid Fever Visits the Hosterman Family at Coburn.

The following letter, written to Mrs. Edith Shaeffer, of near this place, was given us for publication:

Coburn, August 16, 1898:—My Dear Daughter Edith and Family:

This is the first letter I will try to write after my sickness. This is the third day I am up; the first day I could not walk; Mabel and Bertha supported me and so I was moved out on the porch and placed on a scale, I weighed 92 pounds.

I lay four weeks. This was one of the saddest afflictions that ever occurred in my family. Why it was I cannot understand. The Lord alone knows, but I hope it was for our good; the Lord was with us all the time and the protecting angel never left us. I was not afraid to die, I always prayed the Lord's will be done.

For three weeks I did not eat anything; I was down in heat and fever. The fourth week I took a little food and so gained strength. I and mother, Thomas, Lizzie and Mabel, were all down at once with the fearful and contagious typhoid fever. We sent the children word they should not come to see us, it was so dangerous, and yet some came to see us. We are all out now except mother, but we hope she will be out in a few days.

We had a good doctor, Frank of Millheim; we had the very best attendance; had two good nurses, Al Evert and George Ulrich, of Millheim. A mother can not care better for a child than we were cared for; may the Lord reward them. Our nurses cost us about $75.

Nathan had the fever about three weeks before we were laid down, so he was up again and had gained strength to enable him to attend to the post-office and other business. Tome and Bertha were the only ones not afflicted and could do the cooking and outside work. I hope you are all well and by these few lines will be greatly comforted. From your father,

T. W. HOSTERMAN.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
Wheat, September, 70.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34.
Oats, No. 2 white, 29; mixed, 26.
Butter, fancy creamery, 18, do prints 19c.
Eggs, fresh, 16c.
Live Poultry:
Hens, 9c; old roosters, 6a7c; spring chickens, 9a11c as to size; ducks 8c.
Baled Hay and Straw:
Timothy, choice, 10.50.
Mixed hay, 7.50a8.
Straw, straight rye, 8.00; wheat and oats, 5.50a6.00.
Chicago, Aug. 31.
Wheat, cash, 68.
Corn, cash, 30.
Oats, cash, 20.
East Liberty, Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, 5.25; prime, 5.10; common, 3.50a3.85.
Hogs, prime, 4.25; heavy hogs, 4.10; grassers and stubblers, 3.85; pigs, 3.70; roughs, 2.50; common pigs 3.00.
Sheep, choice, 4.60; common, 3.25a3.75; choice spring lambs, 5.60; common to good, 4a5.50.
Veal calves, 7a7.25.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
Rye '97	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Administrator.
sept1-6t Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. K. Hosterman, late of Miles township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. HOSTERMAN, Administrator.
sept1-6t Coburn.

SPRING MILLS BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Lake Trout, 2½ to 5 lbs. each, 35 lb. kegs, worth $2.40 for	$1 35
50 lb. kegs; worth $4.00 for	2 50
Only 6 kegs left.	
Fine Salt, grain Lags, only 11 left	50c
Tin Cans, worth 50c, for 1 week at	32c

Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 1c per sheet.
Poison Fly Paper, 3c per sheet.

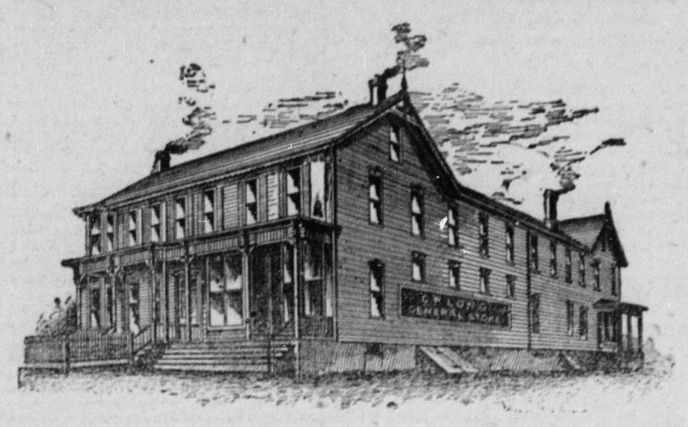
Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 63c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1 00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ⅓ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

We have a nice assortment of

INGRAIN CARPETS,

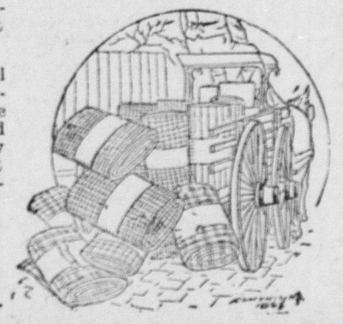
Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.



C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.
The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.
We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.
We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.
We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.
The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.
Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.
We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.
A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.
Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDUCATE YOURSELF
At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING / MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COURT PROCLAMATION—SPECIAL TERM. Whereas the Hon John G. Love president judge of the court of common pleas of the 49th district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of August, 1898, and to me directed, for holding a special term of court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of September next, being the 26th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons summoned as jurors are hereby notified to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
August 15th, 1898.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.05 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5 35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFNTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Mackeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	...Jersey Shore...	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10	.....	.....PHILA.....	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30	.....	...Atlantic City...	7 00	5 30	
6 00	*	.....	.....NEW YORK.....	†4 30		
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 25	19 30	.....	.....NEW YORK.....			7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Colerville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Ed. Nerhood and family were to Rebersburg over Sunday.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Boozer went to Osceola on Saturday on a visit to her son John.

——Miss Bessie Wellington, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in town the past week.

——Jacob Shearer left on Tuesday to take in the sights at the Williams Grove picnic.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline attended the funeral of her mother-in-law, Mrs. George Kline at Shiloh, last Saturday.

——Merchant George O. Benner is attending the big Grange picnic at Williams Grove this week. He went down Tuesday.

——Col. J. L. Spangler, Mrs, Spangler, and daughter Miss Holliday, of Bellefonte, were guests at the home of his father ex-Sherift Spangler on Sunday.

——Mrs. H. F. Bitner and little son left last Friday for their home at Millersville, Pa., after a several weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray.

——Rev. S. H. Deitzell and wife returned to their home at Cavetown, Md., last Thursday. They had been enjoying their vacation of several weeks, at the home of Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills.

Rev. and Mrs. Rearick and children have gone to visit in their former home in Snyder county. He will have a three weeks' vacation, and there will be no services by him in his charge here during his absence.

——John Scholl and family, of Altoona, are visiting at the home of his parents east of town. John is engineer in the electric light and power station in that city, and has been in the employ of the company for over eight years.

——Miss Ray Irvine is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Eisenberg and will remain some time in the town. Miss Irvine came direct from Japan, in which country she has been stationed as a missionary of the Reformed church. She has been granted a vacation of a year by the Board and at the end of that time will resume her successful religious work in that foreign country. On this trip Miss Irvine brought a great many curios, which are of endless interest to the many visitors at the Reformed parsonage.

COBURN.

An Interesting Lot of News Items from This Busy Point.

Rev. Wolf had his "Harvest" services at this place on Sunday forenoon in the Lutheran church.

Mrs. Olivia C. Stover, of Rosecrans, Clinton county, is visiting at the home of Mrs. G. W. Stover near this place.

S. R. King the popular landlord of the Coburn House, was visiting his sick mother at Aaronsburg Sunday.

R. F. Vonada and wife spent a few days visiting friends in Rebersburg last week, and also took in the camp meeting.

The painters are putti ng the finishing touches on Meyer Bros' house, which makes a very neat and attractive appearance.

Rev. Brown of the Reformed church will preach his "Harvest" sermon on Sunday a week, Sept. 11th, in the afternoon at two o'clock.

Mrs. Frank Hackenberg is attending the sessions of camp meeting at Harter's woods near Rebersburg, and will remain until they break camp.

The fever patients at this place have now all fully recovered, which is very gratifying, and speaks well of the abilities of Dr. Frank to treat this much dreaded disease.

Clarence Fryer, a twelve-year-old son of Henry Fryer, one day last week while playing with his brothers, accidentally fell to the ground with such force as to break his right arm. Dr. Frank was sent for and set the broken member, and the lad is doing as well as can be expected.

There has been quite a lot of petty thieving going on at this place quite recently; visiting chicken houses at night seeming to be a specialty. These sneak thieves would better take warning, or some time they may get a warm reception when prowling about at night.

The other day while one of our men in town was attempting to fish up the end of a broken chain in his well, and standing on a ladder down at the edge of the water, he suddenly became overbalanced, lost his equilibrium, and fell head foremost into the water, but in his descent he managed to get his feet entangled with the rungs of the ladder, and thus saved himself from going to the bottom, and perhaps a watery grave. Wadsworth's poem, "The old oaken bucket which hung in the well" no doubt has lost all its charm for him since this encounter.

The Stamp Tax.

The operations of the new stamp tax will put an end to the practice of endeavoring to conceal the purchase price of a piece of property, stating it at "one dollar and other valuable considerations." The full consideration will have to be set forth in the deed in order that the instrument may bear the proper number of stamps and that purpose and intent of the tax law may not be illegally violated.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Scribe Points Out the Need of a Change in Our Present Voting System.

Philip Mersinger, of Joliet, Ill., formerly of this valley, is here on a visit, the guest of Michael Shires.

Dr. J. C. McIntyre and wife, of Bellefonte, are visiting our village, the guests of J. N. Leitzell.

The cider mills are beginning to hum in our neighborhood, and of course apple butter boiling will soon be in order.

Mrs. Mertis Edwards and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives and friends in our village, guests of her brother, W. S. Musser.

Mrs. H. B. Miller and family after being on a visit to her parents at Mill Hall for the last ten days or two weeks returned on Monday last, considerably improved from the trip.

To judge from the number of vehicles passing down the pike on Sunday last, one would suppose that about half of our village attended the Brush valley camp meeting. The attendance at the camp is reported as having been immeuse.

Merchant Howard Rossman is receiving new goods almost daily. His shelves now present a bewildering array of elegant dress goods and cloths in all the beautiful fall shades. Why go from home for stylish dress material, when we have them at our own doors?

J. I. Condo the expert carpet manufacturer, says thas orders for new carpets has set in unusually early this son. He has several orders now on file and the "cry is still they come." The fall patterns are very pretty and the colorings bright and beautiful.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell reports that quite a large number of children and also adults, are afflicted with painful ulcerations on the body. The disease appears to be of a contagious character, but not very serious, and readily succumbs to proper treatment.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Co. is manufacturing some very handsome woodwork. Harvey Confer, the general manager displays great taste and a remarkable originality in designs and ornaments. Some of his productions in hard wood, such as massive posts, banisters and vestibule doors on special orders are so elaborate, the designs so entirely novel and beautiful, so skillfully executed that they would adorn a palace. As a skilled mechanic and draughtsman of a high ability Mr. Confer has few equals and no superior in Centre couniy.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, in company with his daughter Mabel, visited the city last week for treatment to her eyes, which have been affected more or less from a nervous derangement apparently threatening her vision. The oculist informed Mr. Long that under special treatment and proper care, he thought that the defect would soon disappear and her sight not be impaired in the least. Of course this was very gratifying intelligence. While in the city Mr. Long purchased quite a large assortment of goods, notwithstanding only a month since he purchased his general fall stock. Mr. Long's business operations are very extensive.

That there is wide-spread dissatisfaction in both political parties, especially on the Penns valley side of the mountain cannot be denied, and this discontent is evidently not of an ephemeral character, but like Banquos ghost it will not down. The people here know only too well, that they are and have not been fairly treated by their so-called political leaders. Are contemptuously ignored in the nominations, or at best given some insignificant office, or rather it is presented to them about like an alms offering—out of charity, and yet they are expected to support and use their influence in behalf of the machine manufactured ticket, to elect and send delegates to go through the stupendous farce of a convention to nominate candidates, all of whom were "fixed" by the bosses the night previous, telegraphed to the city and published in the newspapers the following morning—in advance of any balloting or even meeting of the convention. Is it any wonder that our people are dissatisfied, and are seeking some avenue to remedy the evil, some plan to place themselves on an equality with other sections of the county. The Crawford county system of voting directly for the candidates, instead of useless machinery of delegate elections as we do now is strongly urged. The system was agitated in our county a few years since, but the bosses apprehending that their jobbery occupation would be destroyed if adopted, managed to have the question "referred"—in other words shelved, and of course since then has been lying dormant. After the recent nominations of both parties were promulgated, and it was discovered that all the candidates were centered in and around Bellefonte and on that side of the mountain, notwithstanding we had assurances that it would be to the contrary, the Crawford county system has been revived with ten fold vigor. The people of Penns valley are now determined to be politically something—nothing they have been long enough, and the Crawford county system seems a remedy and no doubt will be finally forced to a successful issue, as a means for them to obtain justice, and be placed on an equal plane with the Bellefonte side of the mountain. The system works admirably and gives universal satisfaction wherever it has been adopted, and a suggestion to return to the old delegate system would be regarded as almost equivalent to invoking birds of ill omen. The fact is, almost any change from the present system would be an improvement, any system or plan to abolish machine rule is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from the Busy Town Up the Country.

Mrs. Henry Zeigler is again very ill with asthma.

P. B. Bradford and familyspent Sunday with friends in Colyer.

Mrs. Sarah Zong is spending a few weeks with friends in Union Co.

Newton Yarnell and children spent Sunday with friends at State College.

Miss Sadie Lee, of Tusseyville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Philip Bradford.

Mrs. Keller's new house is almost completed, and will be the finest residence in town.

M. and Mrs. W. E. Gettig, of Altoona, were visiting at the home of his mother several days last week.

L. W. Kimport, accompanied by George Gettig, took several market cattle to Juniata last week.

Miss Nettie Currin, of Bellefonte, was visiting at the home of her uncle, Wash Garbrick, the past week.

Quite a number of our people attended camp meeting in Brush valley over Sunday, and report a good meeting.

J. B. Wagner, of this place was in Jersey Shore the last two weeks filling the vacancy in a telegraph office of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Worrel and family made a trip across the Seven mountains Saturday to visit Mr. Worrel's parents, returning Sunday.

Class No. 2 of the United Evangelical Sunday school will hold a festival on Saturday evening. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Stover and granddaughter Edith, of Centre Hill, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Burriss, of this place on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Weibly and daughter Jennie took a trip to Watsontown last week to attend a picnic, they intend visiting with friends before returning.

The building boom in our town has not yet died out; Daniel Hess is adding several rooms to his store building to be used as a dwelling, it will be occupied by Frank Wieland and family when finished.

On Wednesday last while Squire Fergus Potter was trying to save his pigs from being drowned in the flood he was struck by a piece of drift wood severely bruising his leg, but he is slowly recovering from the effects of it.

Last Wednesday while Jasper Rishel, of Oak Hall, was assisting John Tressler in moving his thresher into the barn of Oscar Rishel of this place, lightning struck a few feet from him and the shock struck Mr. Rishel insensible, and he did not regain consciousness for several hours.

The thundar storm that passed through here on Wednesday last did considerable damage. The water was never known to have been as high in this town before. Fences, boardwalks and pavements were washed away, gardens were also flooded and greatly damaged; the town was washed and cleaned up completely.

Potters Mills.

Mr. McClosky is improving slowly.

S. W. Thompson is very ill, and not able to be around.

Miss Maggie Stover, of Bellefonte, is visiting at J. O. Stovers, at this place.

Miss Katie Hewes, who has been spending the summer here will return to Bellefonte to open her term of school in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Potts are visiting at Alexander McCoys.

Miss Lizzie Faust, of Latrobe, is visiting her mother at this place.

F. A. Carson and J. F. Stover who left for Philadelphia on Thursday last returned on Tuesday and report a nice time.

Miss Maude Evans of Williamsport, is visiting her parents at this place.

J. R. Strong made his first cider of the season Wednesday.

L. A. Condo moved to the Seven mountains to his lumber job, to be convenient to his work.

In Memory to Their Mother.

Verses dedicated to Mrs. Andrew J. Stiffler, who died Aug. 10, near Centre Hill, by her son, Fred A. Stiffler, of Whittemore, Mich.

To that land of many mansions,
Up high, in those realms of light,
Our mother's glorified Spirit
Hath suddenly taken flight;
To the arms of her dear Savior,
Where her Soul will know no care;
In that land of life and glory
We shall surely meet her there.

Many the years she hath suffered,
Many the burdens she meekly bore,
Many the prayers to Heaven she offered,
Many Heavenly smiles those features wore.
But now in sight of the hosts of glory,
Her voice, newly borne, she'll raise
To Him who hath redeemed her,
To Jesus, she'll give eternal praise.

Had the chariot wheels of Father Time
Not moved so cruelly slow,
The suffering that so recently ended,
Might have closed years ago.
We who mourn her are truly grateful
That our mother's Soul doth rest,
Free from that old sin cursed body,
Free, in happiness; forever blest.

Six dear ones are left to mourn her
As she moulders into dust;
Six broken hearts still cling to her
Though admitting, the Lord is just.
Six wounded hearts will strive to meet her
On that shore she taught us of,
Oh! will six of those loving children
Meet their mother, with God above?

Now whilst enshrouded in our sadness,
Reflect on what God has done;
Let us not in ruthlessness forget
Some others, who share our gloom;
Weeping friends who in this hour of darkness
Have rendered us kindest aid,
Will receive our heartfelt gratitude,
And in Heaven be better paid.

We all must cast away these garments
Of flesh, for earthly they be,
And God will clothe in bright array
All who in His love agree.
Kind friends, weep not, rather rejoice
In hope of what we may gain,
By a walk close to our God,
And a life free from sinful stain.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

FAUBLES.

Just returned from the Eastern markets.

New goods arriving daily.

You will surely profit by calling on us.

Everything that is new, stylish and desirable can be found with us.

Price the lowest ever known for Honest Clothing.

Give us a call. We will be only too glad to show you through our immense assortment of the best things shown by the clothing trade.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Fall Goods

Are tumbling in upon us in great piles.
Come and help us move them.
Never were we better able to serve all our friends to better advantage.

The Style, the Fit, the Low Price of Clothing is Astonishing!

We are right "in it" with both feet, eyes and hands.

Look at that Man's Suit for $5.00
Look at that Boys' Suit for $3.50
Look at that Child's Suit for $1.50

Hats in All the New Blocks.

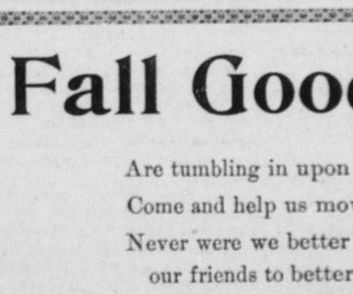
Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Youman, Miller, and a host of others.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, $10.49



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6.28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3,00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

IT IS SO FOOLISH TO BUY

What you don't need, no matter how little the price, but where is the family that hasn't place for a pair of Freed Bros. or Dayton Shoes?—the best in the market.

Call and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan86

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor. LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

August Sales..

Big drives all over our store to make room for Fall goods. Not bargain goods thrown together to sell, but

REAL BARGAINS!

Goods to meet the demands of our own exacting trade. Do not have time to quote prices. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

A WATERY GRAVE.

A Large Steamer Sinks a French Schooner.

BAD COLLISION AT SEA.

Sixteen Fishermen are Drowned—The Accident Occurred on the Grand Banks During a Partial Fog—Both Vessels Are Said to Have Been Going at Full Speed.

A New York special says: The Thingvalla Line steamer Norge, which just arrived here, reports that she sunk the French fishing schooner La Coquette, of Bayonne, France, on the Grand Banks. The captain and eight seamen were saved. Sixteen went down with the unfortunate vessel. The Norge sailed from Stettin, August 3. The weather was generally fine to the Banks of Newfoundland, when it became foggy, with patches of clear weather. On Saturday, August 20, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather was foggy, but not so thick that the vessel's speed was reduced. Captain Knudsen said he could see about three cable lengths ahead. The wind was fairly brisk from the west-southwest, when a vessel suddenly loomed up from the north with sails full, and stood directly across the bow of the steamer. The bells were rung to stop and back at full speed, but too late to check the steamer's headway. The stranger, a fishing schooner, fell across the bow, and, with a crash, was forced over and sunk. Three men sprung aboard of the Norge. The passengers of the Norge, most of whom were about the decks, rushed about in alarm at the shock, but were soon quieted when they learned that the steamer was uninjured. A boat was lowered, and six men and a dog were picked up. The vessel sank almost immediately, and in sinking carried with her sixteen of her crew. Among those saved was the captain. Capt. Knudsen, of the Norge, said that as a steam vessel, he was obliged to keep out of the way of all sailing craft, but that this was a time when the sailing vessel could do more to help herself than the steamer. The latter was going ahead at full speed, for the fog was not, in the judgment of the captain, sufficient to reduce headway. The fisherman was an active vessel, had a good breeze, and was under good steerage way, but made no attempt to avoid the collision, keeping on with sails full until squarely under the bow. The collision occurred so suddenly that the steamer's headway could not be stopped promptly. The large hull of the Norge, Captain Knudsen said, should have been visible for a long distance.

The captain and the crew saved were taken to the French consul's office.

The Captain's Story.

Captain C. B. Knudsen, of the Norge, after landing, said:

"While coming along the banks we met with a dense fog; had been continuously on the bridge for twenty-two hours. Between 3 and 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the steamship was going at one-half speed, and when the fog was not so thick, I suddenly heard the siren of the shooner dead ahead. I saw at a glance that a collision was unavoidable. The Norge must run into the schooner or suffer the fate of La Bourgogne by being run into by the schooner. As the Norge had a large number of passengers on board, I preferred to take the chance. I ordered the Norge to go full speed. We ran into the bow of the schooner, and tore a hole three feet wide. As the sea was choppy, and as the Norge rose and fell with the heavy swell, the hole in the schooner was made larger.

"Three of the men from the schooner clambered up on the Norge by means of the anchor chains. There were six or seven men floundering around in the water. Our second officer, Nicholson, lowered a boat and picked up the men, nine in all. The other sixteen men could be seen struggling in the choppy sea. The suction caused by the settling of the schooner drew them under. They could not be saved. The accident was unavoidable."

The anchor of La Coquette made a mark on the bow of the Thingvalla liner.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, ordered the firing of 13 guns in honor of the declaration of peace.

Mrs. Oliver Belmont and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs are conspicious as leaders at Newport this season.

Miss Virginia Fair takes her morning dip in the sea at Newport, and rows away out in the canoes, generally with Mr. Henry Clewes and Harry Lehr.

The Vatican asserts, despite the reports to the contrary, that the recent illness of the Pope was merely transitory indisposition, from which he has entirely recovered.

Herr Henrich Kilpert, the well-known geographer of Berlin, was 80 years old the other day. The geographers of Germany presented a collection of essays and maps to him.

Mr. Moody announced to his young people that he would be glad to have a cornroast or a clambake with them, and added: "You haven't got to be talking about the Lord all the time to be a Christian. I run away from a person who won't talk about anything else."

Lovel Clark, of Denmark, N. Y., who is 92 years old, has seen the soldiers march to fight under the Stars and Stripes four different times: first in 1812, then in 1846, in 1861, and a few weeks ago, when he went to Syracuse to see the boys off for camp.

Charles Lowery, of Portland, Me., when only 17 years old, enlisted with his father and five brothers, and all seven served through the Civil War. He again enlisted at the time of the Virginius affair, and in the present war he has been a sailor in the blockading fleet off the south coast of Cuba.

Miss Hastie, a Scotchwoman, is about to undertake a scientific expedition to the South Sea.

Colonel Hutton, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian military forces, was under fire for the first time in the Zula War of 1879. He also took part in the Boer War, and such good work did he perform there that he was selected for similar duties in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Ex-President Harrison will make several speeches, it is announced, during the Indiana campaign, which will be opened by the Republicans on September 10.

The King of Sweeden sets aside every second Tuesday on which any one of his subjects may call on him. The only formality required is to send in one's card, the visitors being received when their turn comes in the order of arrival.

CONSTITUTION FOR HAWAII.

The Commission Sent from Washington Organizes at Honolulu.

A San Francisco special says: The steamship Monana arrived here from Australian ports, via Honolulu. An Associated Press correspondent writes from Honolulu under date of August 18 as follows:

"The congressional members of the committee to report on a form of government for the territory of Hawaii arrived August 17 on the Mariposa.

"The three commissioners met President Dole and his cabinet at the executive building by appointment. After exchanging courtesies the members qualified and elected a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms were brought from Washington. The commission will visit the different islands. The business sessions will be private excepting when there are hearings."

Senator Cullom said there would probably be prepared by the commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a State, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

Senator Morgan said: "We shall keep within the bounds laid down in Newland's resolution, and we are not going to make any new laws or institute any radical changes. Our duties are largely, if not wholly, advisory, and we shall confine our work as much as possible to that line."

The steamship Jaime arrived, bringing Major Langfitt's Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteers.

There is soon to be telegraphic communication between the islands of this group. A cable connecting the islands with one another is to be laid almost immediately. One of the duties of the Engineer Corps that is now here, the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, will be the construction of an inter-island cable system.

The fact that the Government intends to proceed at once with the work is pretty conclusive that the franchise for a cable from the coast to Honolulu will not long be delayed.

ORDERED FROM PORTO RICO.

All Troops Not Needed Will Return—Sickness Among Them on the Increase.

A Washington special says: Orders have been issued directing General Miles so send home from Porto Rico all troops not actually needed for service there. No point has been designated as yet for their disembarkation in the United States, but an examination of several sites is in progress. It is desired to secure a healthy camp, and at the same time one where disembarkation can take place at once without any delay, such as occurred at Montauk.

Ponce, Porto Rico, (Special).—The United States transport Obdam, from Charleston, arrived, bringing Mrs. Miles and her daughter, the wife of Colonel Rice.

General Miles' plans contemplate an immediate return to the United States.

It has been decided to send the Fourth Pennsylvania, the Third Wisconsin and the Third Illinois Volunteers home without delay.

Sickness among the troops is on the increase. There are six hundred men now in hospital quarters.

General Ernst's brigade will leave for San Juan by way of Guayama.

FRENCH CRUISER LOST.

A Rumor That the Bruix Has Foundered in the Indian Ocean.

Paris papers report that the French armored cruiser Bruix has foundered in the Indian Ocean, but the rumor is not confirmed.

The Bruix is a steel vessel with two screws. She is 274 feet long, 45 feet, 10 inches beam, and has a draft of 19 feet 7 inches. Her displacement is 4,750 tons, and her indicated horse-power 7,4.0, with speed of 17 knots. Her armanent consists of two 7.6-inch guns, six 5.5-inch quick-firing, four 2.5-inch guns, four 1.8-inch guns, six one-pounder Maxim guns, and she has five torpedo tubes. She was launched at Rochefort in 1894.

NO FRICTION AT MANILA.

Trouble With the Natives Has Ceased—Business Again Booming.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special.) The rumors of troubles between the natives and the Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

The distrust felt as to the Spanish Bank, which originated in rumors as to an excessive note issue to aid the Spanish authorities, led to a run on the institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted a failure.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the River Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed, and the waterworks have resumed operations.

CAVALRY HORSES STAMPEDE.

Eight Hundred on the Rampage In Texas.

A San Antonia special says: The First Texas Cavalry Regiment is hard at work and will likely be kept in the saddle a week hunting 800 of its horses, which stampeded while being driven through from Fort Sam Houston to the target range for pasture.

The frightened animals dashed through the streets, over fences and even through open houses. People fled for their lives in all directions.

Nobody was seriously hurt, though several carriages and wagons were badly damaged.

Rations Sent to Cuban Sufferers.

A Washington special says: The Comal sailed from Tampa to Havana with 1,000,000 rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba. These rations will be distributed by Lieutenant A. D. Niskern, under the direction of Capt. Louis Niles. Supplies will be sent to other provinces in the island, under the direction of officers of the army, as emergency may demand. There will be no difficulty over the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the direction of United States officers. The Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

War Balloon For Omaha Exposition.

The balloon used by the United States Army in the operations before Santiago de Cuba will be sent to Omaha. The War Department has detailed a detachment of the signal corps to handle the balloon at the exposition. Ascensions will be made daily. Col. H. C. Dunwoody, of the United States signal corps, will be in command of the detachment.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

Government House at Iloilo, Second City of the Philippines.

VICTORS HOME.

Thousands Shouted Greeting to Sampson's Squadron.

THE SHIPS ON PARADE.

With New York in the Lead, They Moved Majestically Up the River, Followed and Surrounded by Hundreds of Small Craft—Address of Welcome by Mayor Van Wyck.

A New York special says: Sampson and Schley and their hard-fighting, straight-shooting men came home in six steel ships Saturday morning, and to them was accorded a welcome so magnificent, so patriotic, so inspiring, that naval history finds few spectacles to equal it since men began to fight by sea.

The President sent his cabinet officers to meet them. The Mayor of New York and a committee of distinguished citizens told them of their country's pride and gratitude, and gave them the keys of the city at its gate. Then the navy's fine representatives passed in review up the Hudson and back to an anchorage off Tompkinsville. A million persons lined the shores or crowded on boats.

It was a glorious morning, when, clothed in their simple suit of battle drab, stripped as for action, scarred by Spanish shells, the victorious fleet steamed up the harbor in majestic single column, saluted and saluting, and accompanied by a flotilla of steamboats, yachts, tugs and launches two miles long and extending from shore to shore. New York had seen no such spectacle before.

Steadily through the crowded waters ploughed the cruisers and battleships—seven in all when the Texas joined them—keeping the signalled distance apart, moving at the signalled speed of eight knots, guided by same hands which had made them irresistible.

Thus they moved until they reached Grant's tomb, set on a hill, the verdure of which was hidden by a cheering, flag-waving multitude. Then for the first time the fleet saluted as a whole. The New York set a string of signal flags and steamed on, firing from starboard and port until she moved in a cloud of her own creation. The mighty Iowa took up the note, then the Indiana, the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Texas—until there was a line of smoke and flame.

Heedless of the jostling, shrieking launches, yachts and steamboats which seemed to make evolution without accident an impossibility, the New York turned gracefully about and headed south again, her consorts swinging easily round the circle marked by her wake.

Down the course again, with the observation fleet packed closer than ever about them, cheered more wildly, still thundered at by field batteries, still making the signalled speed and holding their position as if they were in the open sea, the fighting ships swept back to Governor's Island.

Then the cabinet officers took leave of the Admiral and departed amid the roar of his guns. He received Rear Admiral Schley and the captains of the other warships on board, while his ship was surrounded by hundreds of vessels, whose passengers cheered each man and ship in turn as men and ships were seldom cheered before.

There were many who compared Saturday's pageant to the Columbian celebration of 1892. In many ways it was greater—for the former water pageant appealed chiefly to the eye, but this one filled the eye and moved the heart as well.

The New York, the Brooklyn, the Oregon and the Iowa appeared to have vast groups of admirers afloat who never wearied of following them and shouting joyously their praise of ships and officers. The dominant note of the day was patriotism and pride in the men and the ships which have done so much to give this country a new place among the nations.

CABLE SPARKS.

At the Quebec international conference, which is to begin this week, a proposition will be made to give the United States access to Canada's inshore fisheries, in exchange for trade concessions in Cuba and Porto Rico.

At a fete in the city of Mayence, Emperor William made a speech contrasting his present rule with the Holy Roman empire, pointing out that the latter had none of the cohesion which characterizes his.

Indians in the southern part of Mexico are in open revolt and white men penetrating into remote districts have not been heard of again.

Yung Hung's concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad has been transferred to an Anglo-German syndicate.

The premiers of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria met at Sydney and indorsed plans for raising money for a Pacific cable.

PENSION REPORT.

Nearly a Million Now on the Roll—No New Laws Needed.

A Washington special says: In the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that, on June 30, 1897, there were on the rolls of the Pension Bureau 976,014 pensioners. To this must be added 6,852 original claims granted, but not recorded, and 762 restorations which were not entered at the time on the books.

Commissioner Evans granted 63,648 original claims during the past year, and restored 4,089 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,040,356.

More pensions were granted last year than at any time from 1859 up to 1880.

There is absolutely no means of even approximating what the claims will be for the recent war. The Pension Office has done nothing with the claims that have been filed up to this time. They do not aggregate a hundred, and for the most part are claims of widows and next to kin for the soldier boys who fell before Santiago.

Before a claim can be perfected it must contain the full record of the soldier's service, and this information has not yet been compiled by the War Department. When this is done the claims will be speedily taken up.

The majority of the claims will be for wounds and sickness, the latter leaving the soldier less disabled.

"No additional legislation will be required to deal with the cases arising from this war. The present laws, the authorities say, cover all that is necessary, and claims will be adjudicated on the same lines as those of the Rebellion.

SWORD FOR DEWEY.

The Admiral Will Get a Magnificent Souvenir of His Great Victory.

A Washington special says: The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of Congress, was finally determined upon by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Professor Oliver, of the United States Naval Academy. A great many designs had been submitted, some of them showing much artistic beauty. The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co., of New York. The design is less ornate than some of the others. Its marked characteristic is simple and solid elegance. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being subjected to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with a tracery of gold. One of the most marked features of the original design was at the end of the scabbard, where in minature a crown presumably the Spanish crown, was being run through by this, Dewey's sword. The committee rejected this suggestive feature, and instead of the pierced crown substituted two dolphins.

TO REPRESENT SPAIN.

Members of the Cuban and Porto Rican Military Commissions Selected.

A despatch from Washington says: The State Department received a call from M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners appointed for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Under the peace protocol each government was to name its military commissioners within ten days, their meetings to begin within thirty days. The ten days just expired and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments at the last moment. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Maj.-Gen. Gonzales, Parrado, Rear-Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montoro.

For Porto Rico—Maj.-Gen. Ortega y Diaz, Commodore Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge-Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

Considerable significance attaches to the selection of Marquis Montoro for the Cuban commission. He is the only commissioner, Spanish or American, taken from civilian life. He is secretary of the treasury of the Cuban autonomous cabinet, and all his interests are connected with the government of Cuba, rather than with the military question of the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

HOBSON TO RETURN TO SANTIAGO.

He Will Superintend the Raising of the Wrecked Spanish Warships.

A New York special says: Lieutenant Hobson will leave this city on the Segurança for Santiago, where he will superintend the raising of the Spanish warships. Hobson made final arrangements with the makers of the air bags, which will be sent to him by installments. There will be nearly 200 of them, which will have a lifting capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 tons. The air-valves have been chosen, as well, but the lieutenant expects to make an addition to his complement of pontoons.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Seven Million to Be Spent for Torpedo Boats.

THE BIDS WERE OPENED

Twenty-eight Vessels to be Built at Once—Destroyers Will be the First Vessels of That Type Added to Our Navy—They Are to be Good Sea-Going Vessels.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department opened bids at noon Tuesday for 16 torpedo-boat destroyers and 12 torpedo-boats, to cost in the aggregate not exceeding $6,900,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the navy, and as the destroyers are to be completed within 18 months and the torpedo-boats within 12 months, it means that the actual augmentation of the navy by these formidable modern naval engines will be an accomplished fact before long. According to the requirements of the Department, the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 28 knots, and the torpedo-boats 26 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons, and are to cost not more than $295,000 each, while the torpedo-boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than $170,000 each.

These destroyers will be the first vessels of that type added to our navy, except those improvised from yachts during the recent exigency.

The torpedo-boat destroyers will have twin screws vertical engines to be placed in separate water-tight compartments, each with a condenser; water tubular boilers and a bunker capacity for carrying at least 100 tons of coal, affording some protection to engines and boilers.

The vessels will be lighted throughout by electricity and furnished with one searchlight of an approved pattern.

They are to be built stanch and strong, with good freeboard, good sea-going qualities, and designed to operate at high speed in a seaway. They are to have two conning towers, the forward one of which will be made of half-inch nickel steel plates.

The battery will be composed of seven rapid-firing guns in approved positions on deck or conning towers, which, with their mounts and fittings, will weigh about eight tons. The ammunition required will weigh about seven tons. There will be mounted on the midship line two 20-foot torpedo tubes to carry 17-foot torpedoes, weighing in all, four tons, and a space below will be required for stowing the two spare torpedoes and four war heads. Total ordnance weights will amount to about 24 tons.

Berthing space will be required to accommodate a crew of 60 men and 4 officers, and provision space for 20 days.

The torpedo-boats are made of the same design, except smaller. Their coal capacity is 40 tons, as against 100 tons for the destroyers, and their berthing space is for 26 men and 3 officers.

The torpedo-boats will be of about 150 tons trial displacement. They are to have twin screws; vertical engines, placed in separate water-tight compartments, each with a condenser; water tubular boilers, and a bunker capacity of at least 40 tons of coal.

The vessels will be lighted throughout by electricity, and furnished with one searchlight of an approved pattern.

They are to be built stanch and strong for the service intended, of good freeboard and sea-going qualities, and capable of operating at high speed in a moderate seaway. They are to have two conning towers, the forward one of which will be of one-half inch nickel-steel plates.

The battery will be composed of three rapid-fire guns and mounts, weighing about two tons, with three and one-half tons of ammunition.

There will be mounted on deck, in approved positions, three 15-foot torpedo tubes, with torpedoes, and stowage space below for two additional torpedoes and five war heads. Total of all ordnance weight will amount to about 13 tons.

Representatives of all the great ship building firms were present when the bids were opened. The bids, plans, &c., were piled several feet high, and there promised to be much delay and confusion. Some of the department officials thought it would take two weeks to get the bids fully tabulated, as they took a wide range, owing to the Department's call for two classes of propositions, one based strictly on the Department's plans and specifications, and others based on the individual idea of the builders, all essential requirements being followed.

TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

Peru and Puebla at Manila with Otis and Hughes Aboard.

The American transports Peru and Puebla, having on board Gen. Otis and Gen. Hughes, have arrived at Manila. There was no serious illness on board either of the vessels.

CAPITULATION OF MANILA.

Terms of Surrender Agreed Upon Included Only the City and Suburbs.

A Washington special says: Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms indicated that the capitulation of the city included the surrender of the Philippines, and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was, temporarily at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender, as cabled Saturday by General Merritt, and it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the administration.

While some of the war authorities were at first inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say, and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

The terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission. The protocol, as signed by the accredited representatives of the government of the United States and Spain, provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine Islands.

Conditions of Surrender.

The War Department received from General Merritt the following dispatch, giving the complete text of the terms of capitulation agreed upon by the American and Spanish commissioners:

"The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his Excellency Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

"First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all the honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

"Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

"Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Return of Prisoners to Spain.

"Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

"Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

"Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"F. V. GREEN,
"Brigadier-General of Volunteers, United States Army.

"B. L. LAMBERTON,
"Captain, United States Navy.
"CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
"Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

"E. H. CROWDER,
"Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate.
"NICHOLAS DE LA PENA.
"Auditor-General Exts.
"CHARLES REYES,
"Colonel de Ingenieros.
"JOSE MARIA OLAQUEN FELLA DE ESTADO,
"Major."

Cruisers Laid Up.

A Washington special says: Orders have been given for the two triple-screw cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, which rendered good service in the operations in the West Indies, to go into "reserve" at the League Island Navy-yard. Although their force is reduced, the vessels will not go out of commission.

While in reserve both vessels will be in command of Capt. T. F. Jewell, now of the Minneapolis. Capt. J. H. Sands, who has been in command of the Columbia throughout the Spanish War, was detached from that duty and ordered to duty as governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, one of the most desirable billits in the navy. In this duty he succeeds Commodore John C. Watson, now in command of one of the divisions of the North Atlantic Squadron.

A Young Man's Sad Death.

John Richards, twenty years old, son of a prominent merchant in Parkersburg, W. Va., while riding to a freight station on a dray load of goods was jostled off, and the wheel of the dray passed over his head, bursting his skull and killing him instantly.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Boston has 1,400 union cigar makers.

California has a Portuguese union.

Japan labor unions are multiplying.

Victoria, Colo., is to have a labor temple.

Germany has three women gunsmiths.

Ruskin (Tenn.) co-operative colony is thriving.

One who counterfeits a union label in Illinois is fined $100.

Three-fourths of the workers of Australia enjoy the eight-hour day.

A man in the London slums makes a living by selling hot water at a half-penny per quart.

The laws of the Coopers' International Union prohibit the taking of an apprentice under fifteen years.

Trade unionism, says the National Labor Tribune, stands as a strong guard between all kinds of social extremes.

A KISS.

Surrounded by admirers
At Long Branch, Hobson stood,
As any hero under
Such circumstances would,
And with his heart in tempest,
His surging soul in swirls,
He calmly faced the muzzles
Of half a hundred girls.

There were eyes of skyey blueness,
There were eyess of beaming brown,
There were eyes of gray and hazel,
There were eyes to bring one down
From heaven to Long Island
To wear the hero's crown.

And Hobson stood among them,
While batteries of smiles
Were turned full on the hero,
In varying forms and styles,
Which filled the air with heart-throbs
And strewed them 'round in piles.

At last one dainty maiden,
A dream of pink-white bliss,
From saintly old St. Louis
(Wish more of them like this),
Reached up and handed Hobson
A large and luscious kiss.

Then out spake Hero Hobson:
"By all the gods," said he,
"If any one had mentioned
That this would come to me,
For sinking that old vessel
Down in the Cuban sea.
I'd not have been contented
To sink a single one.
But would have sunk a million
Before the job was done."

L'envoi.

Now here's to Hero Hobson,
A true man and a good!
Who wouldn't be a hero
And stand where Hobson stood?
—W. J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

Captain Biggs.

By B. M. Neill.

"'Arty, my lad—'arty."

Why Captain Biggs, not being an Englishman, nor in the habit of dropping his "h" on other occasions, said "'arty," instead of "hearty," will forever remain a mystery. Perhaps he had an idea that it was a right, tight, salty way of saying it; but this is only a theory, and connot be substantiated by proof.

The person addressed on this occasion—a rather good-looking young gentleman, of say twenty-five—smiled his pleasure at hearing of the captain's good health.

"You sea-faring men are remarkably healthy, as a class," he observed.

"Yes, sir," answered the captain, decidedly. "You are right. Look at me, sir—the very picture of health. Right and tight as a vessel fresh from the ship-yard. 'Arty, sir? 'Arty's no name for it, sir!"

Captain Biggs was a stout, red-faced man—in fact, from tip to toe what some people would call a thorough sea-going dog.

The young Englishman—whose name by the way, was Ernest Johns—remarked, as a good thing to say:

"Comparing yourself to a new vessel, captain, is hardly fair to yourself. That has never been tested, and you have; and when, indeed, have you been found wanting?"

Captain Biggs had, indeed, a great reputation for reliability.

"Come down into the cabin," he said to Ernest, "and take dinner."

They were soon dispatching the meal, in the good old American fashion of bolting it.

"So," said the captain, when it was entirely bolted, as he leaned back in his chair in a way that threatened to split the back—"so you're to be my supercargo?"

"I am to have that pleasure," answered Mr. Johns.

"I like that!" exclaimed the old salt, bringing his fist down upon the table with a force that made the dishes rattle—"I like that! A supercargo of the right sort gives a moral tone to a vessel, and if there's anything I like, it is a moral tone."

The captain, having so expressed himself, added additional emphasis by delivering a round oath.

Both the cargo and the vessel were owned by Ernest John's employers, and it was necessary to have an agent at the discharging port; hence his position as supercargo.

Criticism, as regarded the vessel, or its discipline, was no part of his duty, or he might have observed that the cabin-boy, who waited upon them, shrank in terror from the captain's glance.

One inconsistency, however, Ernest could hardly help noticing. The captain, in continuation of his remarks upon moral tone, condemned, in no mild terms, the practice of imbibing spirituous or malt liquors, indulged in, as he knew, by some commanders.

As this tight—tight, it is to be feared, in more respects than one—old salt's breath had a suspicious flavor, and his nose an equally suspicious rosiness, his remarks were not calculated to inspire confidence.

The first week of the voyage passed off without any incident of note. On one or two occasions the captain knocked the cabin-boy down, but this seeming to be nothing unusual, the supercargo only wondered a little, and was silent.

It was the ninth day out. Toward the east nothing could be seen but sky and ocean; in the west, however, land was distinctly visible. The supercargo was standing in the bow of the vessel, watching the dancing waves. Suddenly he heard the noise of a fall, and, turning, beheld the cabin-boy stretched upon the deck, and Captain Biggs standing over him with a face distorted with passion, and exclaiming:

"Break dishes, will you, you young scoundrel!"

The blow had been a terrible one, for the blood was flowing freely down the boy's face.

Flushing with indignation, Ernest ran and was about to lift the prostrate lad from the deck, when the captain pushed him rudely aside, muttering:

"Attend to your own affairs, sir, or I'll give you some of the same."

Suppressing his anger, for he saw the man was much intoxicated, Ernest stepped aside in silence.

Smarting under this slight interference, the drunken captain called two men, and commanded:

"Don't stare at me, you villians; but tie that boy to the foremast, and be quick about it!"

Reluctantly and with pitying looks, the sailors obeyed, first stripping from the lad his coat and shirt, leaving his bare back exposed.

Now Ernest understood the captain's purpose. The boy's cries for mercy, and the stripes already on his back, showed it too plainly. Respectfully, yet with decision, he inquired of Captain Biggs:

"What do you intend to do with that child?—for he is nothing more, remember that!"

"None of your business, you meddling puppy," was the reply.

"I cannot afford to get angry with a man who is drunk," said the supercargo, quietly.

"You lie!" bellowed the captain; "you white faced hound, you lie!"

The supercargo making no reply, the tyrant descended into the cabin, and soon returned, holding in his hand an ugly looking whip. With a glance of defiance at Ernest, he stagrered toward the bound boy. His arm was raised to strike, and in another moment the whip would have left its cruel mark upon the white flesh.

Captain Biggs turned with an angry oath, for the descending blow was stayed by the firm grasp of the supercargo's hand. Snatching his arm away, the infuriated man again raised his whip, and this time it would have struck Ernest's flushed cheek had not a well-directed blow stretched the captain on the deck.

The drunken wretch with difficulty rose to his feet. Ernest stood upon the defensive, but the captain, feeling he had met his master, only muttered:

"This is mutiny, sir. You shall suffer for it when we get ashore."

"No!" thundered the supercargo, now thoroughly roused. "It is not mutiny; neither shall I suffer for it. I am the agent for the owners of this vessel and cargo, and such inhumanity shall not be!"

The crew, who were looking on, waited for the captain's reply, but to their astonishment he only slunk away to his cabin, muttering vows of vengeance.

Ernest, aftef releasing the boy, also descended into the cabin. He entered his state-room, and locking the door, resolved to stay there the rest of the day.

There are some men who, after reaching a certain point in their cups, become reckless, and in their desperation care neither for their own lives nor those of others.

Captain Biggs was one of them. In the morning he had not arrived at this point, or Ernest could not have disposed of him so easily; but in the afternoon he had reached it.

It was four o'clock. Some one knocked at the door of Ernest's state-room.

"Who is there?" the young man demanded.

Recognizing in the reply the voice of the mate, he rose and opened the door.

Seeing the man much agitated, he inquired:

"What is the matter?"

"We're all lost unless something's done," was the hurried reply. "An hour ago, the captain came on deck, more intoxicated than ever, and taking the wheel, pointed the vessel direct for the shore. He either doesn't know what he is doing, or intends to sink us. The coast is very dangerous, and if we keep this course an hour longer we are all doomed men."

"Mate, madness like this is no longer legal authority," said the supercargo. "Will you stand by me in resistance to it?"

"Here's my hand on it, sir," replied the sailor—"mutiny or no mutiny, here's my hand on it."

Ernest quickly opened his trunk, and taking from it two revolvers, handed one of them to the mate, retaining the other himself.

"I hope there may be no need of these," he said, quietly, "but it is best to have them. A revolver is a most powerful argument sometimes."

The mate agreed, and with the air of a man to be depended on. They went on deck. There was a spanking breeze, and there was not a wrinkle in the swelled sails.

Straight before them lay the coast line. Even then the yeast of waves toward which they were so madly moving was plain to be seen. Once in that seething sea, and the song of the wind would lose its harmony in mingling with the discord of drowning men's cries.

A sailor stood by the captain, beseeching him to let go the wheel.

The reckless man took no notice, but was bawling out the fragments of a drunken song as he steered the good ship onward.

Ernest saw that the fire-arms would be needless. He had feared that the crew, dreading a charge of mutiny, might resist any attempt upon their captain's person, but, grouped together in silent, listless horror, they stood like men turned into stone. Long used to obey, they had made no resistance to their commander, but they certainly would oppose no one who did.

Both supercargo and mate stepped to the captain's side. The former touched him on the shoulder, saying:

"Captain Biggs, do you know where you are steering?"

The man turned with a laugh, exclaiming:

"Oh, it's the meddlin' puppy again, is it?" then added, fiercely: "Go to your state-room, sir or I'll have you thrown overboard!"

"Captain Biggs," said Ernest, quietly, "this is no time to waste words or threats. You have overstepped your authority, and I command you to let go that wheel!"

The words were scarcely uttered when, in drunken fury, the captain fell upon him. The action was so unexpected, and the shock so great, that Ernest was borne to the deck, the infuriated man upon him.

The mate sprang to the wheel, and veered the vessel about. The great danger was passed. The crew looked helplessly on, while the captain and the supercargo fought upon the deck.

The captain, though intoxicated, was the stronger man of the two; but Ernest, by reason of physique, youth and sobriety, was his superior in agility. These two, so equally matched, must fight it out.

The mate dared not leave the wheel, as the vessel was not yet in what might be called the open sea. The crew seemed incapable of action.

At last the issue of the contest seemed in little doubt. The captain had seized his opponent in a way that the supercargo's agility was of little avail against such huge strength.

Slowly, surely, Ernest felt himself forced to the side of the ship. It was Captain Bigg's intention to throw him overboard. In vain he strained his muscles till they quivered with pain. On, on, he was pushed toward the vessel's side. In another moment his adversary would have accomplished the attempted purpose.

The mate, hazarding all, was about to drop the wheel, when there was a sharp report, and Captain Biggs fell upon the deck, shot in the breast. Ernest had drawn his revolver only at the last moment, and then only in defense of life.

There is little left to tell. Captain Biggs, although dangerously, was not fatally wounded. When the port of destination was reached, he was able to leave his bed.

He made a charge of mutiny against Ernest Johns and the mate, but both were triumphantly acquitted.

The testimony on the trial, however, ruined that "'arty" old salt, Captain Biggs; and shortly afterward he shipped, as a common sailor, on a voyage to China.—Saturday Night.

A Celestial Map of Cuba.

The other afternoon a curious phenomenon appeared in the Southern sky, where, wrapped in the clouds, was outlined the island of Cuba as plainly as it is outlined on the map. The island, in every line; in its hills and mountains, bays and rivers, was perfectly traced in the clouds. There were the shadows and lights and curves and corners, and to those who had studied the map the island was plainly discernible.

Many saw the strange picture in the clouds and there were many who looked intently at the island. A car going to Decatur was filled with passengers and at an abrupt turn in the track the painting blazed in all its beauty and symmetry upon the gaze of the astonished passengers.

Everybody on the car saw it and the car was stopped so that a better look could be secured. Mr. E. H. Carter of Mississippi was one to see the island.

"It was absolutely perfect," he said. "There was the bay of Havana, the bay of Santiago, and the various inlets that are to be found on the map. It was as perfect as could be found in the geographies and as plain as if printed in ink on fine paper."

"The picture was perfect in its outlines," said Mr. J. H. Smythe, "and the execution of the lines, shadows, and indentations along the coast could not have been excelled by a draftsman. I never saw anything in my life more plain. Above the cloud of island fell the light of the moon, and the picture was one of marvellous beauty and grandeur.

All over the city the strange phenomenon was commented upon. From Broad street bridge an excellent view could be secured, and from the tall office buildings the scene was wonderfully beautiful and sublime. The picture in the clouds remained for several minutes before it vanished.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rats on Ironclads.

Confronted with the difficulties which modern builders and householders put in the way of rats in drains, floors, and skirtings, the black rat would probably be baffled, while the sagacious gray rat still remains more or less master of the situation. The case of the rat is typical of the value of brain power. Routine, which is the usual condition of animal existence, does not exist for them. They have to face "reconstructions" of their common surroundings at any given moment, and their resources and adaptability have seldom been found wanting.

Ship rats have survived the era of steam and steel, and only recently thrived so successfully on a big ironclad that they made her Majesty's ship Colossus almost uninhabitable. House rats have learned how to cope with gasfittings, lead pipes, brick drains, and cement floors; "sewer rats" have made themselves a name coeval with modern urban sanitation, and others are now learning to live in "cold stores" and eat chilled meat in an atmosphere where breath turns into snow.—London Spectator.

A Sailor Landsman.

Pillsy has a smattering of naval knowledge and loses no opportunity to air it during this period of international unpleasantness. "Heave to!" is the order delivered when he meets a man on the street with whom he wishes to talk. "Just give me my clearance papers," is the way in which he asks for a receipt for money paid, and it is probably due to the pleasure thus afforded him that he is settling a good many bills which the holders had begun to regard as dead ducks. "Sailing under sealed orders' is the remark with which he meets any request for information which he does not desire to give, and "face as long as a yardarm" is his comment upon any one who is not in a hilarious frame of mind. He "hauls close to" when he is confidential and is always on a "stern chase" when looking for a friend. He "anchors" himself when he sits down and "clears for action" when he enters his business office.

"Where's your mother, Will?" asked Pillsey the other evening as soon as he reached home.

"Scrubbing the upper deck," answered Will, who is a chip of the old block, and knows a thing or two about nautical affairs himself.

"Hey, what's that?" shouted the old man. "Don't get cantankerous with me or I'll give you a taste of the rope's end. What do you know about luffing too, main and mizzen rigging, stern davits, spanker booms, bowsprits or hard aport? Don't try to put on any frills with a salty old sea dog like me. Where's your mother?"

"Cleaning house up stairs. Just finishing the last room."

"That's better. Now pipe all hands to grub, for I have a special cruise to make this evening."

Leprosy in Russia.

The Klinisches Jahrbuch, published by Gustav Fischer of Jena, contains in its last number the report drawn up by Messrs. Kirschner and Kubler on leprosy in Russia. These gentlemen were deputed by the German government to conduct this inquiry, and made a careful tour of inspection through the Russian eastern provinces right up to St. Petersburg. It is very difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of cases of leprosy in Russia, as compulsory notification of the disease has only been recentlw introduced; but it is stated to be about 5,000. Of late years great energy has been displayed in endeavoring to prevent the spread of infection. Numerous leprosy isolation hospitals have been established, and many of these were visited by the inspectors. They call attention to the fact that the majority of these leprosy establishments have been founded not by the Russian government, but by the great landed proprietors in the district, and that private munificence helps largely in dealing with cases. The authors express decidedly their firm conviction of the contagious character of the disease, and state that the only hope of stamping it out is to establish institutes for the isolation and treatment of its victims.

The Increase of Suicides in Italy.

Suicide in Italy has greatly augmented during the last few years. In 1897 the increase, compared with the ten preceding years, was over 50 per cent. The total number of suicides for that year is about 2,000, which corresponds to a "voluntary mortality" of 6.41 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In this total 1,404 were men and 596 were women. Married persons numbered 810, unmarried 949, widowers 177, and widows 61. The greater number of suicides took place in the three months of spring and those of summer, being respectively 614 and 572. Prof. Lombroso, writing in La Tribuna di Roma, attributes the increase in the number of suicides to the greater difficulties of supporting life, to burdens which weigh each day more heavily upon the country, and to despondency caused by the utter hopelessness of the future. It is noted that in the provinces where education is the more widely diffused, the percentage of suicides is higher. Thus, the maxim is reached in the Province of Rome, (11.43 for every 100,000 of population); in Emilo and Liguria the proportion is 10.11, and in Lombardy it is 7.17. In those provinces public school education is more diffused and advanced than in any other sections of Italy.—New York Times.

Fortunate Muskegon.

Muskegon, one of the most favored cities of the nation in the princely benefactions she has received at the hands of one of her citizens, again has reason to rejoice in an additional gift at the hands of her far-famed philanthropist, Charles H. Hackley. A short time ago Mr. Hackley announced his intention of presenting to the city statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Farragut at a cost of $20,000, but the contract just closed fixes the cost at $25,700, and Mr. Hackley, with his characteristic manner of solving such problems, contributed the additional $5,700 necessary. The statues will be in bronze, and will represent Lincoln in a sitting posture, with the others standing.

Mr. Hackley's donations to Muskegon thus far have been: Hackley Public Library, $125,000; Hackley Square, $45,000; Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, $27,000; toward the Hackley and High School buildings, as an endowment for the library, $75,000; Hackley Manual fraining School building and equipment, when completed, $70,000; endowment, $100,000; statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Farragut, $25,700; total, $467,700.—Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

THE NEWS.

The Thingvalla Line steamer Norge ran into and sank the fishing schooner La Coquette on the banks of Newfoundland, sixteen men being drowned.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, in an address at Ashfield, Mass., said that the principles upon which the United States government depends have been violated by the war.

Lieut. William Tiffany, a New York society man and an officer of the Rough Riders, died in Boston from the effects of starvation and exposure in Cuba.

The democratic State convention of Ohio met at Dayton and nominated a full ticket. The platform declares for free silver and for William J. Bryan's nomination for President in 1900.

Henry Gage, of Los Angeles, was nominated for Governor by the republican State convention of California.

Michigan prohibitionists nominated a State ticket headed by N. W. Cheever for Governor.

"Patriotic Spirit of Bankers" was discussed by the American Bankers' Association in session at Denver, Col.

Admiral Schley is suffering from a slight attack of nervous trouble at the home of his daughter, at Bridgeport, Conn.

Ohio Democrats are aroused by a report that John R. McLean, the Cincinnati newspaper publisher, widely known as a Bryan advocate, has been offered and has accepted the post of Secretary of War as successor to Alger.

The semi-centennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was begun in Boston.

The police of San Francisco have been asked to arrest Mrs. Botkin, of Stockton, on the charge of being the woman who sent through the mails the box of candy which caused the death, at Dover, Del., of Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane.

An express train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad ran into a local train standing at Sharon Station, Mass., wrecking both trains, killing six persons and injuring twenty-six.

The formal transfer of the Hawaii Islands to the United States by the ceremony of raising the Stars and Stripes occurred at Honolulu on August 12, according to information brought by a steamer arriving at San Francisco.

A negro who killed a woman and her son in bed with an axe near Friendship, Ga., and then attacked and mutilated a colored woman, was lynched after having been identified by the colored woman.

Several persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed two hotels, a livery stable and several dwellings at Hot Springs, Ark.

Joseph Castellanos, detained in Fort McPherson, Ga., on suspicion of having been a Spanish spy, was, on his release, pursued and injured by a mob.

Texas Republicans, in State Convention assembled, indorsed the Nicaragua canal project and the annexation of Hawaii.

The Boston Journal states that the organization of an "envelope trust" was completed in Boston. It is said to be the United States Envelope Company and to have a capital of several million dollars, including most of the envelope plants in this country.

CRUSHED IN A TUNNEL.

Blast That Buried Nearly a Score of Workmen—Eight Were Killed.

A Pittsburg special says: Eight men were killed, possibly ten, and five more badly injured, two fatally, at the Carnegie tunnel, on the Chartier's division of the Panhandle Railway. The accident was due to the wall of the tunnel caving in on a number o workmen.

Five men were injured. One of these, a negro, name unknown, was taken to the West Penn Hospital in a dying condition. One of the others is also expected to die. The men were part of a gang of 68 employed by Casper Paris, a contractor from Columbus, O. They were engaged in tearing out the tunnel on the Chartier's Valley branch of the Panhandle road, just west of the town of Carnegie.

The work is being done at night in order not to interfere with traffic during the day. It has progressed for about a month without accident, and was nearing completion.

The gang of workmen were engaged in loading the train used in hauling out the dirt from the tunnel, had fixed a rope for the purpose and were ready to drill some holes in it for blasting. Suddenly the wall fell over on them. Every man standing at that end of the big excavation was buried alive. The other workmen at once began the work of rescue.

Seven of the men were taken out dead. The others are yet unaccounted for, and are supposed to be under a great pile of rock at the eastern end of the tunnel.

Most of the men employed on the work are Italians. They go by numbers instead of names, and nothing is known of their family relations.

EXCLUSION OF ARMED REBELS.

Firmness of Gen. Merritt Believed to Have Saved Manila.

The Manila correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says:

"The news of the armistice arrived on the 16th. It is feared that the Americans may restore the Philippines to Spain and thus inaugurate a fresh peroid of tyranny, extortion and rebellion.

"The Spanish guarantees for freedom of the press and religion and for just administration are useless unless under foreign supervision.

"The Americans found $800,000 in the Spanish treasury.

"Foreign opinion is loud in praise of the action of the American commanders in excluding armed rebels from the city. There is good reason to believe that their firmness saved Manila from pillage.

"A week ago there appeared to be a possibility of a collision with the rebels, but there is no danger now. Everything is quiet."

For Promotion.

A Washington special says: The President has called upon General Merritt, commanding the military forces at Manila, for his recommendations regarding the operations that resulted in the surrender of the capital of the Philippines. It is the President's purpose to promote officers who rendered conspicuously meritorious service in the land fights at Manila, just as was done in the case of the gallant officers at Santiago.

Spanish Prisoners Moved.

The fourteen Spanish prisoners who have been held at Fort McPherson, Ga., for three months left for Washington via Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line. Lieutenant Buffington was in charge of the party, and had as guards thirty-five recruits of the Third Infantry bound for Montauk Point. Five Lieutenants of the Thirteenth Infantry accompanied Lieutenant Buffington.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

BIG FIRE AT CAMMAL.

Desperate Fight with Flames in a Lycoming Hamlet—Rev. George H. Mellotte Ordered to Report at Montauk Point—Disappointed in Her Sweetheart a Young Woman Attempts Her Life.

The plant of the Williamsport Wooden Pipe Company, at Cammal, was nearly destroyed by fire, the blaze being caused by an explosion in the creosote department. Levi Kyre, an employe was horribly burned. A large force of men and boys turned out to fight the flames, but they spread so rapidly that the town was threatened with destruction and aid was asked from Williamsport. A fire company with engine and hose left at midnight over the Fall Brook Road, but the fire was under control when they reached there. During the progress of the fire a large boiler filled with creosote exploded. It was carried seventy feet up the mountain side, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Brooklyn's Gunner Talks.

E. C. Campbell, of Clarion, port gunner of the Brooklyn, who has been in the navy six years, went through Pittsburg on his way home. Gunner Campbell said it was understood in naval circles that the rumored court of inquiry on the battle with Cervera's fleet has already been appointed, and was said to be at work in order to shift conflicting statements. Gunner Campbell added:—"Every man who saw the battle will admit that it was Schley's fight and that Sampson had nothing to do with the actual fighting. Our battery was the first to let go at the Spaniards as they came dashing out of Santiago harbor. After the Cristobal Colon surrendered to the Brooklyn and the former's officers were being conveyed to the American battleship as prisoners a cutter from the New York intercepted the boat carrying the Spanish officers and they were taken to the flagship.

Pastor As Army Nurse.

Rev. George H. Mellotte, ex-pastor of the East Nautmeal Baptist Church, has received orders to report to Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Montauk, R. I., to assume the duties of army nurse. At the beginning of the present war Mr. Mellotte offered his services to the United States Government as a chaplain and later on as a nurse. He is a veteran of the late war, a member of Company A, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and is Chaplain of the Union Veteran Legion No. 22, of Pottsville.

Large Flag Flung Out.

A large American flag, 50 by 30 feet, was swung across the great gap in the Blue Ridge, at Inwood, on the Lebannon & Pine Grove Division, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, under the auspices of Camp 428, Patriotic Order Sons of America. The flag is suspended from a cable 1000 yards long and sustained on twelve pulleys. Six thousand feet of wire halyards are required. Speeches were made by E. E. McCurdy, Professor Samuel Groh and W. J. Noll. A great crowd was present and cheered lustily.

Murdered by Tramps.

Peter Gorkee and August Smith, both laborers on the Piolet farms, Towanda, left home on Saturday and Saturday evening, jumped an Erie coal train at Waverly.

Five miles from Waverly they were set upon by tramps who killed Gorkee, robbed him of his watch and money and threw his body from the train. Smith was also thrown from the train and is thought fatally injured. The police were promptly at work on the case, but have not yet secured the murderers.

Boy's Dangerous Injuries.

While Miller Clark, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. Samuel Clarke, of Sharkespeare, was descending from a plum tree, where he was picking fruit, he lost his hold. In sliding down was caught by a clothes hook fast to the tree, just between the left eye and frontal bone, where he hung until a neighbor attracted by his awful cries, released him. The flesh was horribly torn about the eye, but the sight, it is believed, can be saved.

Suicide for Love.

Miss Carrie Smith, an inmate of the Williamsport jail, attempted suicide by throwing herself from the bannister of the second tier of cells to the floor of the corridor, eighteen feet below. Her skull was fractured and she will die. She had pinned this letter to her clothing: —

"If Joe had loved me as I loved him," it said, "and would have laid down his life for me as I have mine for him, we could both have been happy."

Leaped From Flying Car.

A colored woman attempted to jump from a car on the Neversink Mountain, Reading, while it was running at full speed. She exclaimed: "I'se dun gone to kill myself before de night if de good Lord don't kill me."

She was restrained, but a little later, when unobserved, she gave a leap and landed fifteen feet away. She was not seriously hurt. It is said the woman was discharged from a mountain hotel and was grieving over her fate.

Baffled Highwaymen.

While William Robinson and Fred Weaver, two young men from Spring City, were driving home from Phoenixville, they were held up by two highwaymen in a lonely spot, known as Spooks' Hollow, near the Phoenixville Reservoir, but luckily made their escape before the fellows could perpetrate a robbery.

Drowned in the Schuylkill.

John Chapman, 25 years, residing at the Seaman's Home, while working on a dredge, belonging to the American Dredging Company, lying at the mouth of the Schuylkill River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Out West the other day a young farmer killed a girl because she refused to go to singing school with him. He must have had queer ideas about the best way to secure harmony.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 1

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Publications, Patterns and Fashion Sheet for September, and Advance Patterns and designs for October—now ready.

JUST IN

New Fall line "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, in Fancy Weaves. New Poplins, Mohairs and Cheviots. If U need a new Black Dress, don't buy before seeing these goods. They are special, and not to be found elsewhere in Centre Co.

Complete Fall Line Jacquards, Suitings and Novelties in Dress Goods, representing Imported Lines and the famous Botany Mills products, exclusively at The Racket.

Best Lining Department in Centre Co. U save money by buying your own lining. We can tell U just what is required.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Excursion Rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Penn'a Railroad Co., on card orders over all roads from September 9th to the 17th, good to return until Sept. 20, on account of the grange encampment and exhibition at Centre Hall. The Philadelphia and Reading Co., will sell excursion tickets on card orders for the same dates by way of Lewisburg. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will sell excursion tickets on card orders by way of Lewisburg. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell excursion tickets on card orders by way of Lewisburg. The Penn'a Railroad Company will sell tickets to the public without card orders, at one fare for the round trip, from Sept. 10th, to the 17th, good to return until the 17th over the Penn'a road, from Harrisburg to Johnstown and intermediate points; over the Tyrone and Clearfield, Bald Eagle Valley, Snow Shoe, the Northern Central and P. & E., from Harrisburg to Renova and all intermediate points, including Shamokin, Hazleton Lewisburg and Sunbury, and over the Lewisburg and Tyrone road. The Central Railroad Co., of Penna will sell to Bellefonte and return Sept. 12th to 17, good to return any day of the week of the encampment. The Bellefonte Central Railroad will also sell excursion tickets to Bellefonte and return on the same dates. Apply to the chairman Leonard Rhone for card orders, stating over which road you wish to come.

Mifflin County Democrats Nominate.

On Monday the Democracy of Mifflin county made the following nominations:

Congress: Joseph M. Selheimer.

Assembly, Dr. S. H. Rothrock, of Reedsville. Prothonotary, F. B. McCabe, of Lewistown. Register and Recorder, Samuel D. Coldren, of Lewistown. District Attorney, A. Reed Hayes, of Reedsville. Poor Director, Wm. B. Kyle, of Brown twp. Surveyor, J. C. Swigart, of Granville. County Chairman, Allen A. Orr.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug, 25	82	66	clear.
" 26	81	58	clear.
" 27	68	55	clear.
" 28	73	48	part clear.
" 29	82	60	clear.
" 30	86	64	clear.
" 31	89	68	clear.

Total rainfall in August, 7.35 inches.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

A Large Fruit Evaporator in Course of Erection.

The town is having another industry added to its number in a large fruit evaporator being erected at the station by Chas. Miner, of Rose, N. Y., and Chas. H. Ford, of Clyde, N. Y.

The new firm have leased the large Colyer building occupied by Poulsons handle factory, and a large building 16x40 is being erected in addition to handle the product and for the kilns. The plant will have a capacity of between 300 and 400 bushels of apples daily. Three kilns will be erected and should the business favor it several more will be added. During the season the plant will be operated night and day. A force of six men and eight women will be started.

The machinery is expected to arrive at once, and an effort will be made to start the plant by Monday next.

Apples and other fruits will be evaporated, and the gentlemen have been busy scouring the country purchasing the product of the orchard. They will use up all grades and kinds of apples and heretofore what has been a dead loss can now be utilized by the farmer, and turned into money. The industry will be a great boon to the community, and is one which the farmer will and should encourage.

Millers to Meet at Bellefonte.

The annual meeting of the Penn'a Millers' State association, will be held at Bellefonte on September 27 and 28. The local committee on arrangements is made up of the following millers:

C. T. Gerbrick, J. L. Montgomery, Harry Gerbrick, Curtis Wagner, Bellefonte; Fred. Bottorf and Joseph Ard, Pinegrove; William Allison, Spring Mills; J. L. Thompson, Lemont. Henry Brockerhoff, of Bellefonte, is secretary of the committee. The program will include addresses by Gov. Hastings, Gen. J. A. Beaver and President Atherton, of the State college. Papers will be read by E. T. Noble on "The Leiter Corner and its Effect on Pennsylvania Millers;" by Thos. R. Burgner on "Competition Among Pennsylvania Millers and its Effect;" by H. J. Taylor, State deputy F. O. M. A., on "The Practical Side of Milling." Three hundred delegates will be present at the meeting.

Either a Big Lie or a Big Fish.

The Millheim *Journal* says a large German carp was caught in Elk Creek on Tuesday evening of last week near the iron bridge at Swartz's saw mill. It was caught by John Condo and Jack Maize and weighed 13 pounds. This is no doubt the same fish that Ezra Auman had the tussle with some two weeks ago in his mill race. This is no fish story, as many who saw it in a tub at Condo's store on Main street can testify. Length, 28 inches, girth, 21 inches.

Make 'Em Work.

It is alleged that the Clearfield county officials do their farm work with the aid of the jail prisoners. This recalls the happy days that Centre county prisoners used to have under Sheriff Ward between 1830 and 1833. He would permit his prisoners to go down town to spend the evening, and if they failed to return by the hour he set, usually 9 o'clock, he would lock them out of the jail for the night and that was considered severe punishment.

Has a New Charge.

Rev. D. J. Mitterling has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Quincy, Mich., and he writes, "one of the most delightful towns in Michigan. Have a good church. Took quite a step upward in the change. Excellent fishing half a mile from town—ten lakes in one chain. Come and enjoy a fishing trip."

Send one of the lakes in here, Rev'd.

Sick Brought Home.

Among those who were brought up from Chickamauga camp on the hospital train, Monday, bringing home the sick and disabled volunteers were the following members of Co. B, 5th Reg.: D. O. Hazel, Axeman; D. N. Brown, Milesburg, and L. A. Walker, Rebersburg. The 5th Regiment has been moved from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky., where they are now encamped in a more healthful locality.

Sent Up for a Year.

The tramp who forced an entrance to Samuel Durst's house, west of Old Fort on Aug. 11th while the family away attending a picnic, was tried last week, and he plead guilty to the charge of larceny. He was sentenced to one year in the Western penitentiary. The man gave his name as William Smith, and had stolen a gold watch, and a suit of clothing.

Risked It and Lost.

John Rothrock, of near Lewistown, undertook to ride his wheel on top of a 20 in. rail on the Newton Hamilton railroad bridge last Sunday, and only rode a few feet and lost his balance and fell 60 feet, crushing himself terribly and died shortly afterwards.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

BACK FROM SANTIAGO.

George Dellett Returns from Fighting the Spaniards.

George Dellett, of the 17th Infantry, U. S. regulars, arrived here last Saturday morning from New York, and is now domiciled at the home of his parents on Church street. He is just out of the hospital in New York, and has fully recovered his health. On July 1st, his three years enlistment in the army service expired, but owing to the non-arrival of his regimental papers he has been over two months in the service. He was granted a thirty days furlough, at the end of that time he expects his discharge. George was in the fight at Santiago. He landed on Cuba on July 22nd, and was in the battles with the Spaniards. He has heard the sing of the Mauser balls, and like the rest of the men, he says he dodged them too after they were past. He was a witness of the Johnstown flood, but the horrors of that deluge did not impress him as did the dead, wounded and mangled on the battle fields in Cuba. The sight was harrowing to him and one that will never be effaced from his memory. He was in a Gatling gun squad. They were intrenched within two hundred yards of the Spanish lines and kept up a constant mowing fire, popping away at every Spaniard who showed his head above the entrenchments. For thirty-six hours he lay in the rifle pits and contracted malarial fever and rheumatism. He was sent north on the transport Olivette on July 8th, and when he landed at New York his clothing consisted of that worn by Adam, in that Biblical story of the Garden of Eden. He was wrapped in a blanket and taken off the boat to the hospital. George describes the Cubans as being of very little service to our men in warfare. They are small of stature, fat, sleek, and showing few signs of starvation. What was more noticeable almost every warrior was the possessor of a large round protruding stomach. But they were always around when rations were issued or the soldiers would lay aside blankets and coats owing to the fierce heat of the sun, when going into battle. Everything would be stolen.

In several fights George was right in the midst of flying bullets. Men were killed aside of him and when going into action the bullets struck the timbers and wheels of the Gatling gun equipment. He had some close calls but said he seemed to enjoy a charmed life.

He was not able to see any of the destroyed ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron, but during that memorable sea fight heard the thundering roar of the vessels at a distance of about four miles.

The only mementos he brought back were a couple Spanish coins. He was so ill when he left the island that he had no thoughts other than getting away. He left after the surrender of Santiago, but was not allowed in the city.

He is quite attached to army life and may re-enlist again for active service after a brief respite. However, he does not care to be assigned to Cuban soil.

G. A. R. Encampment.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold on September 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than September 6 nor later than Sept. 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2. aug25-2t

Big Swallow Meeting at Hecla.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a big mass meeting of the Prohibitionists of Center and Clinton counties at Hecla park, on Thursday, September 8. Rev. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for governor, will make the principal address. In connection with the gathering, Prohibition County Chairman J. Zeigler, announces that the Centre county convention for the nomination of legislative candidates and a full county ticket will be held at 12:30.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Hoy.

Mrs. Lavina Catharine Hoy, wife of Wm. Hoy, of Penn township, died on Monday last. Mrs. Hoy had been in bad health for a number of years from dropsical tendencies. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

Who Must Pay the Tax.

There is a fight on between the government and the express companies. The express agent at Huntingdon on Wednesday refused to stamp a package at the company's expense and was arrested by Commissioner Bryan. It may be a test case.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.

Charles Garis, of Co. B, 5th Reg., Dies at Chickamauga.

Charles H. Garis, whose home is near Pleasant Gap, died in the division hospital at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., last Sunday morning at nine o'clock, after weeks of illness from typhoid fever.

His was the second death in the ranks of the soldiers who were sent from Centre county to the front. He was taken ill several weeks ago with typhoid fever. His wife at once left to nurse him and he was recovering when he suffered a relapse and death ensued.

He was aged over thirty years, and was the color sergeant of the 5th Regiment, when Co. B, of Bellefonte, of which he was a member since 1889, went to the front at the first call for volunteers with the company. He was a stone mason by occupation, and leaves a wife and three children. Byron Garis, of Centre Hall, is a brother of the deceased.

Mrs. Garis started north from Chickamauga with the remains of her husband on Sunday evening and arrived in Bellefonte on Tuesday morning, and was taken to his home at Pleasant Gap, where the funeral was held from his late residence Wednesday afternoon. Interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery at Pleasant Gap.

Frightful Accident to Lewis Ettinger, Formerly of Aaronsburg.

Lewis Ettinger, of Milton, a son of William Ettinger formerly of Aaronsburg, on Thursday morning, 18, had a frightful experience at Milton.

He is foreman of the machine shops of Shimer & Sons, and at 11 o'clock attempted to throw a belt, when his clothing caught on the line shaft and in an instant he was being whirled around at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute. The wonder is that he was not killed outright.

The engine was stopped as soon as possible, when it was found that Ettinger was very seriously hurt. His left leg is broken below the knee, the left shoulder blade is broken, the left arm fractured in two places below the elbow and in one place above, one rib is broken, the right leg is badly bruised and he is otherwise seriously injured, although there is a possibility of his recovering.

Ettinger was taken to the residence of John Jenkins, his folks being away.

Lewis is a nephew of the editor of the Reporter, and had his home with his mother. His father, William Ettinger, died about two years ago. Lewis was a skilled mechanic and for years has been manager of the extensive shops of Shimer & Sons. He is one of the most respected young men of Milton.

From card, we obtain the following later information: All the broken bones have been successfully set. The doctors think he will pull through—his case is very serious. He suffers a good bit, but is under influence of opiates all the time.

Plenty of Game.

Sportsmen are longing for the opening of the small game season. Every indication now points to a remarkable plentifulness of all kinds of game. In some parts of the country squirrels are so plenty that they are becoming destructive to fruit and corn fields, while great damage is being done along the mountains by raccoons, pheasants and wild turkeys preying on the new corn. The abundance of the berry crop has been very favorable to game of all kinds, and even deer seem plentier in the mountain fastness than they have for some years.

Cut Your Brush in the Right Sign.

From an exchange we learn that if underbrush is cut when the signs of the Zodiac are in the heart the roots will not sprout again. This fall cut willows, sassafras, sumac, or any other brush, on August 18 and 19; September 14, 15; October 11, 12, 13; or December 5 and 6, and they will not bother you again.

Veteran Club Picnic.

On account of the Centre county Veteran Club picnic at Hunters Park, on Saturday, Sept. 10th, arrangements will be made for the sale of excursion tickets from Bellefonte and return, good only on day of issue, at single fare for the round trip, and to run special return trains from Bellefonte to Rising Springs, leaving Bellefonte at 7:00 o'clock p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Opening of Schools.

The public schools in town will open for the coming term on Monday Sept. 19th. The term will be seven months, one less than before. The furniture for the new school room will be placed and the room ready by the time school will open.

Fire at Bellefonte.

Last evening the stable on the property occupied by Col. Jas. P, Coburn, was set on fire by an incendiary and totally destroyed. Loss about $400, partly covered by insurance.

Death of a Little Girl.

The ten-year-old daughter of Howard Foust, died last Saturday morning near the Synagogue church, in Georges valley, of cholera morbus.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

We are very particular in calling your attention to the cash system way of doing business. This is the only way we do business, which is for our good, and we know it is the best for our customers. On account of this we are able to sell you goods very low, and we do it too.

LOOK AT THESE.

Double Bitted Ax, first quality	65c
5 in. Slim Tapered File	5c
8 in. Flat Files	8c
8 in. Cant saw Files	4c
10 qt. Tin Bucket	8c
Turkey Red Handkerchief	2c
25 Envelopes	2c
24 sheets good Note Paper	5c
Columbia Flour, 49 lb. sack	1 39
2 lb. package Oat Flake	8c
Men's Dress Suspender	10c
Head Light Oil per gal	8c

There are hundreds of others equally low, and we will guarantee you satisfaction every time.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow. pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Aug. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."